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GROMYKO REITERATES STAND AGAINST NATO DECISION

LD051950 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, December 5, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, now here in connection with the work of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the states participants of the Warsaw Treaty, has answered a question by a correspondent of ADN--the GDR news agency.

Question: Why do the NATO countries refuse to agree to embark, without delay, as it is proposed by the Soviet Union, on negotiations in connection with their known plan to deploy in Western Europe new U.S. medium-range missile-nuclear weapons?

Answer: Their reluctance to agree to negotiations without delay can be explained only by one thing--the desire to achieve military superiority of the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Treaty countries. This position, however, has no prospect of success. The socialist countries cannot permit an upsetting of the equality which at present exists in the military field between the NATO states and the states of the Warsaw Treaty. The existence of such equality was reaffirmed tens of times by the top leaders of the Western countries, including U.S. President Carter during his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna last June.

The decision which the leading circles of NATO are now in such a hurry to take in an attempt to destroy the equality would seriously exacerbate the situation in Europe. It would destroy the basis for negotiations on issues pertaining to the medium-range missile-nuclear weapons. The above circles are putting the whole question of negotiations upside down: They are talking about the possibility of negotiations but only after a decision is taken on the production and stationing in Western Europe of new U.S. missile-nuclear weapons.

The position of the Soviet Union and its allies is crystal clear. We stand for immediate negotiations in the situation as it stands at present, i.e. the said decision of NATO must not be taken. Each side will have the right and the possibility, to submit, at the table of the negotiations, for consideration such proposals which it deems indispensible.

What is so unacceptable about this proposal, one may ask. Why don't the leaders of some of the NATO countries wish to have such negotiations? This question--that of negotiations without delay--is, literally speaking, knocking on the door of the house of every European.

The governments of those NATO countries, which instead of immediate negotiations without preconditions would rather prefer to unleash a new round of the arms race with all the attendant dangerous consequences for Europe, would assume a grave responsibility before the peoples. There is still time to avoid such a turn in the development of events, but this time must not be wasted.

DPA: CPSU'S FALIN COMMENTS ON MISSILE ISSUE

LD051609 Hamburg DPA in German 1449 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--One week before the NATO Council meeting in Brussels, Valentin Falin, the first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, has expressed the hope that a decision to produce and deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe would not be made. In an SFB and WDR (Sender Freies Berlin and West Deutscher Rundfunk) television interview this evening, Falin said: "I am assuming that sensible people are not in a minority in NATO and that is why I would like to hope that these sensible people will get a hearing."

In the event that NATO does make the decision envisaged on counterarming. Falin, although expecting "unequivocally negative consequences," does not see an end to detente. "I do not like words such as end. There is no end in development."

Moscow would first of all examine the situation with its allies. Then as the Soviet state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev had already stated, "appropriate measures" would probably be taken. Falin added: "And, please, do not represent these words, as is usually done in the West, as a threat. This is an objective statement. Our security costs no less and no more than your security."

In reply to the question of whether a NATO decision would lead to consequences, particularly for West Berlin, Falin said that he was certain no one in Europe would be happy as a result of such decisions "and when I say no one, I include Western Europeans who live in West Berlin."

In response to the comment that the West would probably couple a decision on counterarming with an offer of talks, Falin, the former Soviet ambassador to Bonn, pointed out: "What they are proposing to us are talks with preconditions." Talks, such as are possible today, would be "ruined," would no longer be possible. A new situation would come into being and the new situation would "require new decisions" on the part of the Soviet Union and its allies. "Talks with counterarming can only result in adequate reactions on the other side."

In Falin's view, the Americans would also change the strategic situation if they brought their new medium-range missiles to Western Europe. In spite of the SALT II treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons U.S. weapons would come within the vicinity of the Soviet Union which could fulfill the same purposes as were regulated by the conditions of SALT II.

The Soviet medium-range systems, such as the SS-20, were a response, according to Falin, to the Western systems which were first to come to Western Europe. "If these systems were not present in the West, there would be no need for the Soviet Union to create and develop systems of this nature."

SCHMIDT STATES POSITION ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD051112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] At the same time as the protest movement against the U.S. and NATO plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe is expanding events show that the FRG Government has taken a firm course in support of these plans.

Speaking at the Social Democratic Party Congress in West Berlin, Chancellor Schmidt said, and I quote: The West has no other choice but to implement the plans to deploy around 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles. Chancellor Schmidt even implied that in the event of a negative decision on this point by the congress he would be forced to resign. It can be concluded from this initial statement by the FRG chancellor that the West has almost no way out (?because) there is no alternative to the deployment of new nuclear missiles. However it is no secret to anyone that there is and it consists of an immediate commencement of talks on the curtailing of nuclear weapons in Europe. As is known Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made such an offer in October in his speech in Berlin and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko talked about this during his recent visit to the FRG.

BELGIAN PARTIES VOICE OPPOSITION TO EUROMISSILES

LD051535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Threat to Detente: the Belgian Public Protests Against the Pentagon's Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] Brussels--In Belgium, as in the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and other European countries, the protest movement is growing against the dangerous Pentagon and NATO plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missile systems.

The Belgian Socialist Party has adopted a resolution in which it is stressed that the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe would be a threat to the cause of detente, would give a new stimulus to the arms race and would increase the possibility of nuclear conflict.

The Belgian Socialist Party leadership considers it necessary for the Belgian Government and other NATO countries to treat with all seriousness the Soviet Union's repeated proposals on conducting talks, the party president K. van Miert stated. The Flemish socialists, he said, are demanding open parliamentary debates until the Belgian Government adopts some sort of decision on the "modernization" of NATO's nuclear missile potential, which the U.S. administration is foisting upon it.

The leader of the Belgian Socialists declared that the party is in favor of "serious talks with the Soviet Union on questions of disarmament and the creation in Europe of a nuclear-free zone". K. van Miert called on the Belgian public to take an active part in the international protest demonstration planned for 9 December in Brussels, against the U.S. plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe targeted on the USSR.

The United States is exerting tremendous pressure on its allies with the aim of securing their agreement for deploying 572 medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the Belgian Socialists newspaper LE PEUPLE writes. The plans to manufacture the new nuclear missiles, the Walloon Socialists press organ emphasizes, will cost the taxpayers $5 billion. The initiators of these plans assert that 3-4 years are necessary to implement the decision to produce and deploy the new weapons, that is, there will be time to conduct talks with the USSR. The newspaper calls such assertions hypocritical.

Who can believe, the newspaper asks, that the decision to manufacture these weapons will not also imply a decision to deploy them. The supporters of those who support the "fait accompli" line to action, the Walloon Socialists' organ stresses, are striving to give not the slightest opportunity for conducting preliminary talks with the Soviet Union.

The Federal Bureau of the Walloon Rally Party has adopted a resolution, expressing alarm at the intentions to deploy new types of nuclear missiles on Belgian territory. The Bureau noted that such projects do not serve the cause of strengthening genuine security for the peoples of Europe and called on the country's government to launch a serious initiative with the aim of opening talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on achieving disarmament on a mutual basis.

Here it was declared that the government intended to introduce the question of deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Belgium at a joint session of the Senate's and the chamber of representatives' commissions for foreign affairs and for national defense which will take place on 22 November.

Greek Opposition

LD051025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Droskov dispatch: "Against the Militarists' Intentions"]

[Excerpts] Athens, 26 November--The mass movement of Greek peace champions opposed to the dangerous U.S. plans to deploy new types of nuclear missile weapons in Europe is acquiring ever-increasing scope. A panhellenic committee has been set up to coordinate movements and organizations demanding that Pershing II and cruise missiles be kept out of the European Continent, and it has begun operating. Protests against the militarists' intentions are to be heard in statements by Greek politicians and public figures.

"The Greek Communist Party and the country's democratic forces firmly support the new Soviet proposals and demand that the Greek Government openly condemn the U.S. and NATO imperialists' dangerous plans," (K. Lules), member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Greek member of parliament, told Pravda's correspondent. "We urge the categoric rejection of any attempts to deploy new missiles on our country's territory. The Soviet statement that in the event of a conflict the Soviet Union will not use nuclear missiles against countries on whose territory such weapons are not deployed is also exceptionally important to Greece. Our people demand that the government immediately close the American bases situated in Greece."

A. Papandreou, president of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Party, which is the second largest in the Greek Parliament in terms of numbers of deputies, also came out in support of the Soviet proposals and against the U.S. plans. Speaking of the proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev in his answer to the PRAVDA correspondent's question, he emphasized that they are serious and constructive. All responsibility for the nature of future development in Europe now lies entirely with the West.

Opposing the deployment of new American missiles on their soil, Greek Democrats demand the liquidation of the U.S. and NATO bases already here and a complete break with the North Atlantic bloc. They call on the Greek Government to participate more actively in the process of easing tension and in the development of good-neighborly relations with all states of the world.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN BERLIN

LD051540 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries has opened its meeting in Berlin. The Soviet Union is represented at the meeting by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Text of Communique

LD052252 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

["Meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Member States"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--Follows the full text of the communique:

On December 5-6, 1979, a meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held in Berlin.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria P. Mladenov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic F. Puja, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic O. Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic E. Wojtaszek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania S. Andrei, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic B. Chnoupek.

The ministers exchanged opinions on the topical international problems. Special attention was given to the problem of military detente and disarmament in Europe as a key area of struggle for consolidating European peace and security. Taking account of the important role and significance of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the states participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for a further improvement of the situation in the continent, the ministers conducted a detailed exchange of opinions with regard to its preparation and ways of contributing to its success.

1. The ministers have reaffirmed the resolve and the will of their states to persistently work, together with other states and all peace forces, in the interests of deepening and consolidating detente, to make efforts to achieve implementation of proposals put forward in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow on November 23, 1978.

In connection with the task of consolidating detente, the ministers stressed the major importance of signing, in June of this year, of the treaty between the USSR and the USA on limiting the strategic offensive arms (SALT II). A general opinion was expressed that the entry of this treaty into force will contribute to consolidation of international security and create more favourable conditions for moving forward in the field of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, including in the European Continent. The states represented at the meeting advocate embarking, without delay, after the entry of the SALT II treaty into force, on negotiations on further limitation and substantial reduction of the strategic armaments (SALT III).

The ministers restated the urgency of the tasks of curbing the arms race and passing over to the implementation of practical measures of disarmament, especially nuclear. The proposals put forward at the meeting of the states, bearing on these questions, retain their validity and await their rapid implementation.

2. In the exchange of opinions on the situation in Europe, the ministers unanimously declared, on behalf of their countries, that especially topical and urgent at present are becoming the questions of military detente on the European Continent. All the European peoples, all the peoples of the world are interested in the adoption of effective measures for their resolution. The prospect for a further development of the process of international detente is largely dependent on their resolution.

The states represented at the meeting are of the view that the new recent initiatives of the Soviet Union, taken by it following the consultations with the other members of the Warsaw Treaty and in full accord with the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of November 23, 1978, with the interests and urgent requirements of the consolidation of security in Europe and the whole world, represent a major contribution to the solution of these problems. Constituting an expression of the profoundly peaceful policy of the socialist countries, these initiatives are called upon to contribute to a reduction in the level of military confrontation and cessation of the arms race in Europe, including in the field of medium-range missile-nuclear weapons, to provide a powerful impulse for the attainment of important agreements on military aspects of European security.

3. It is thus with even greater concern that the states represented at the meeting note that, within NATO, there continues--and is even stepped up--the elaboration of dangerous plans for a further intensification of the arms race in Europe, above all--of plans to station in the territory of Western Europe new types of U.S. medium-range missile-nuclear weapons with a view to gaining military superiority over the socialist countries. Implementation of these plans would prejudice the interests of security of both the socialist and other countries of Europe, run counter to the aims and the raison d'etre of the policy of detente.

Proceeding from the vital interests of the European peoples, the interests of peace in the European Continent, the ministers, on behalf of their states, address the governments of the countries-members of the North Atlantic alliance with an appeal to consider once again--in the light of the constructive and peaceful steps of the states of the Warsaw Treaty--the situation now developing in Europe and to abstain from steps capable of complicating the situation in the continent.

In this case it will be possible to embark, without delay, on businesslike negotiations on issues pertaining to the medium-range nuclear weapons in keeping with the proposals put forward in the speech of L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin on October 6 of this year. These proposals have attracted the attention of broad circles in Europe and far beyond it. And, in the profound conviction of the states of the Warsaw Treaty, the earlier the negotiations proposed by them are embarked upon, the better.

At the same time, the states represented at the meeting consider it important that no steps be taken capable of complicating the situation and obstructing the negotiations.

In this connection, the participants of the meeting stated that the adoption of the decision on the production and stationing in Western Europe of new types of U.S. medium-range missile-nuclear weapons and implementation of such a decision would destroy the basis for negotiations. This would mean an attempt by NATO to engage in negotiations from positions of strength which is, as a matter of principle, unacceptable to the states of the Warsaw Treaty. The governments of the NATO countries cannot be unaware of this.

The ministers express the hope that the NATO countries will give a positive response to the appeal of the socialist countries not to station more nuclear weapons in Europe, to their proposal to embark on negotiations. They reaffirm the conviction of their countries that the balance of forces in the European Continent can and must be maintained not through building up armed forces and armaments, not through a further stepping up of the arms race, but rather through its cessation, reduction in the level of military confrontation, a resolute transition to concrete measures of disarmament, especially nuclear. A state or a government acting in an opposite direction would assume a heavy responsibility before mankind.

4. In considering the practical ways of coordinating measures of military detente, the ministers exchanged information on the contacts and consultations of their countries with other states participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe about the proposal to convene an all-European conference on the political level, put forward by the countries of the Warsaw Treaty on May 15, 1979, in Budapest.

The ministers came to the conclusion that the interest in holding a conference to consider matters of military detente and disarmament in the European Continent is growing everywhere in Europe and that the proposal on such a conference, made by socialist countries, along with the proposals by some other states, has become the subject of serious study. Wishing to promote an earliest reaching of common understanding as to a range of questions which the conference could consider and solve to as [as received] a procedure of its preparation and work, the states represented at the meeting deem it expedient already at the present stage to set out their considerations on this score.

They hold that both measures to strengthen trust between states in Europe and measures aimed at lessening concentration and at reducing the armed forces and armaments in the continent could be the subject of discussion at the conference on military detente and disarmament.

It is advisable to consider relevant matters and to coordinate concrete understandings on them stage by stage beginning from simpler measures and proceeding step by step to bigger and deeper ones. The work of the conference must be organized so as to ensure continuity from its one stage to another in achieving progress in the field of measures to strengthen trust, to slacken military opposition, to diminish concentration and to reduce the armed forces and armaments, and in other measures of disarmament. In the process, headway in one field will create more possibilities for achieving successes in other fields.

At the first stage of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, work should be concentrated on measures of trust. As regards the development of such measures, which are already being implemented in accordance with the Final Act of the European conference, and supplementing them, the states represented at the meeting are prepared to agree on the following:

To give notification about big military exercises held in the area defined by the Final Act from the level of 20,000 men and not from the level of 25,000 men, a month, and not three weeks in advance;

To give notification about movements of land troops in the same area from the level of 20,000 men;

To give notification about big air exercises in the area;

To give notification about big naval exercises to be held near the territorial waters of the other states participants in the European conference;

To limit the scope of military exercises to the level of 40-50 thousand men.

They are also prepared to consider other proposals on measures of trust.

They are also prepared to reach agreement with the other states participants in the European conference on a procedure and an order of priorities at appropriate stages of the conference in considering concrete proposals on measures to lessen military opposition and on disarmament measures, which have been or may be put forward by its participants, having it in mind to effectively attain the goals of the conference.

In the opinion of the states represented at the meeting, material measures of military detente and disarmament will be the more effective and far reaching, the more definitely they will combine with political and contractual-legal steps to lessen the danger of outbreak of war, to strengthen guarantees of the security of states. This is true both on the global and European scale. The proposal by the Warsaw Treaty states that all the states participants in the European conference conclude a treaty on not being the first to use both nuclear and conventional armaments against one another is directed towards this goal. They come out for the adoption and implementation of all activities and accords aimed at strengthening political and legal foundation of the observance in Europe of the principle of non-use of force or a threat of force.

The participants of the meeting also expressed the view that the same goals would be served by the implementation of the socialist countries' proposal that NATO states and the Warsaw Treaty states undertake not to expand the circle of participants of both alliances. They emphasized the invariable readiness of the states represented at the meeting to go to a simultaneous disbandment of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and as the first steps--to the elimination of their military structures, beginning from a mutual reduction in military activities.

At a conference on military detente and disarmament, it is also advisable to discuss concrete proposals on political and contractual-legal steps to lessen the danger of outbreak of war--in the order and sequence which can be coordinated among its participants.

Proceeding from the principled aims of the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee, dated November 23, 1978, the participants in the meeting point out that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, which they are suggesting, is called upon to become a substantial part and an important direction of the development of the all-European process started by the Helsinki conference. Its success would become a big contribution to the solution of the task put forward in the Final Act: to make detente both a continuous and increasingly viable process, universal in scope, and to promote stronger security and peace in Europe.

As for the practical preparation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the participants in the meeting adhere to the view that such a preparation must be conducted in conjunction with other practical activities which are being carried out within the framework of the all-European process, the nearest of which will be the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states--participants of the European conference. They hold that consultations between all the states which participated in the European conference must play a substantial role in reaching a common consent to the convocation of the conference and its preparation. It is advisable, as experience of the preparation of the European conference shows, to subsequently switch such consultations, which are held on a bilateral basis, over to a multilateral basis. In the conviction of the participants in the meeting, this should be done as soon as possible, and a multilateral preparatory working meeting should be held in the first half of 1980.

Recommendations on the main matters aimed at organizing the conference, including an agenda of its first stage, which are the result of preparatory work, could be considered at the Madrid meeting of the state participants of the European conference with a view to taking final decisions as to the convocation and procedure of the conference.

The states represented at the meeting are calling on the states-participants in the European conference to attentively study these considerations about the goals, contents, procedure of work of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and on its preparation, and to respond to them positively so that coordination of these matters could be started. Thereby a new real step would be made towards strengthening mutual trust, security and peace in Europe.

5. The participants of the meeting reaffirmed the interest of their states in the success of the Vienna talks on reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the readiness to contribute to the achievement, through them, of agreements both on the concrete steps to reduce the armed forces and armaments and on the collateral measures.

The initiatives put forward by the states members of the Warsaw Treaty at the Vienna talks, aimed at bringing closer together the positions of the parties on the substance of the questions under discussion, have substantially broadened the possibilities for reaching an agreement. The decision of the Soviet Union to reduce unilaterally the number of Soviet troops and armaments in central Europe creates a new prerequisite for making progress at the Vienna talks. The achievement of such progress requires the display by the Western participants in the negotiations of political will and readiness to really contribute to the lessening of military tensions in central Europe and to the achievement of an agreement.

6. In exchanging opinions and information about the course of preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the ministers reaffirmed once again the significance their states attach to further development of the process, which was ushered in by the all-European conference, towards detente, consolidation of security and development of cooperation in the European continent. The meeting in Madrid is bound to promote enrichment of the all-European dialogue, to give a fresh stimulus to realisation of the Helsinki Final Act as a single whole.

The states, represented at the meeting, as is envisaged by the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee, will make efforts to enable the Madrid meeting to practically advance forward the cause of security and cooperation in Europe.

They believe that this meeting should promote attainment of accords on military aspects of European security, adoption of appropriate effective measures and, in particular, convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It is also important that the meeting should promote adoption of measures in accordance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, aimed at developing broad and unhindered trade exchange, economic and scientific-technical cooperation between all states participants of the all-European conference. It is also essential that it should make a contribution to further expansion of cooperation also in the sphere of culture, science, education, art and in other humanitarian spheres.

The participants in the meeting stressed the need of intensified preparations for the Madrid meeting. They reaffirmed once again the readiness of their countries to continue conducting, for this purpose, bilateral and multilateral consultations with all states participants of the all-European conference. They hold that in the course of such consultations it would be important to reach, yet before the opening of the meeting, general understanding on what concrete issues of relevant sections of the Final Act further practical steps can be taken. These should be questions in the solutions of which all states participants of the all-European conference, are interested, and the consideration of which promises to bring out new possibilities for expansion of cooperation and improvement of the political climate in the European Continent.

The ministers expressed the opinion that in the course of the above-mentioned consultations general understanding can be reached also on the question of the level of representation of states at the Madrid meeting, considering its significance in the cause of consolidation of detente, in taking decision on convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, in improving the situation in the continent.

The participants in the meeting expressed the hope that thorough preparations for the Madrid meeting, the holding of the meeting in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere will enable to make [as received] at the meeting an appreciable step forward in putting into life the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

7. The ministers expressed their states' concern over the incessant and even mounting attempts of reactionary forces to oppose the process of deepening and broadening detente, to sow mistrust and enmity between peoples, to undermine cooperation and mutual understanding between states. The interests of development of mutual respect and friendship between the peoples demand that all the states should firmly undertake to prevent on their territory activities directed against other states, aimed at interference into their internal affairs, and to promote dissemination of truthful information about the life of peoples.

The ministers reaffirmed the unbending determination of their states to construct their relations with all the states, participants of the all-European conference, just as with all countries of the world, on the basis of the principles of interstate relations, proclaimed on a summit level in the Final Act. They call upon all the states to follow in their international relations this course which meets the interests of all peoples.

Held at the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was an exchange of opinions in connection with the approaching 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The ministers emphasized that this anniversary would be marked in the spirit of friendship, cooperation, unity and cohesion of their states, keynoted by the struggle for the deepening of the process of detente, for an end to the arms race and transition to disarmament, for consolidation of peace and strengthening of security in Europe, keynoted by vigorous and constructive activities of the Warsaw Treaty member states in solution of international problems, in the development of equitable and friendly relations between states for the good of all peoples.

In connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty the meeting adopted recommendations which are to be reported to the governments of the treaty member states.

The meeting of the committee of foreign ministers was held in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and fraternal friendship.

USSR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE TALKS WITH CEMA MINISTERS

LD041519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Talks and Contacts"]

[Text] On 21 November I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and had a talk with him.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the discussion.

A. Lukanov met and had talks with V.N. Polyakov, minister of the automotive industry, and N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade.

The same day, N.S. Patolichev met with A. Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and M. Fernandez Font, Cuban minister of foreign trade. During the discussions questions of the further development of trade and economic relations between these countries were examined.

CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD052356 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The session of the Planning Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has ended in Moscow. The session considered the prospects of developing key industries up to 1990. The council member-countries plan to double the output of electricity and treble the production of machinery and industrial hardware by 1990. The session discussed the council's assistance to Vietnam. The socialist countries have helped Vietnam to build 400 enterprises.

CEMA'S FADEYEV HAS TALKS WITH JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIALS

LD041517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Talks and Contacts"]

[Text] On 21 November CEMA Secretary N.V. Fadeyev received K. Kobayashi, president of the Japanese Association for Trade with the Soviet Union and the European Socialist Countries, and other leading officials of this association, who are in Moscow.

COMMENTARY ON OPEC BANKING 'PETRODOLLARS' IN U.S.

LD051712 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: Isn't it necessary to find a place more reliable than the safes of U.S. banks for depositing "petrodollars"? This question, which is by no means rhetoric, is ever more often asked today by the member states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Washington's recent decision to "freeze" 12,000 million Iranian petrodollars deposited in the banks of the United States, or in their European branches has most convincingly shown that this method of depositing oil revenues is highly unreliable and vulnerable.

All attempts by U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller, who recently toured Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates in order to try to prove the opposite, turned out to be a failure. The U.S. emissary has been clearly told about the disapproval of the decision taken. Saudi Arabian Finance Minister Munammad al-Ali Aba al-Khayl unambiguously declared that Riyadh, which had deposited nearly 40,000 million dollars overseas, would find it difficult to maintain in the future oil output on the old conditions. Another thing is also important. The deposition of "petrodollars" in the USA is a source of considerable benefits for the "hospitable" hosts, but directly prejudices the interests of depositors. The U.S. business world uses "petrodollars" solely for its own interests: to ease its own balance of payments deficit, to credit branches of the national economy and to grant loans to the developing countries at high interest rates.

But what about depositors? The rates of inflation in the USA, reaching today 15 percent in annual count practically totally depreciate the interest on "petrodollar" deposits The permanent decline in the U.S. dollar rate in the monetary markets also plays into the hand of the United States. As a matter of fact, the Americans pay for full barrels of oil with their considerably "thinned" currency. Over the time since the June conference of the OPEC oil ministers in Geneva, the U.S. dollar rate has dropped by another 15-20 percent, which resulted in a corresponding depreciation of the currency earnings of the oil-exporting countries by many billion of dollars. It thus becomes obvious that Washington's efforts to preserve actual control over the destiny of "petrodollars" is in essence a camouflaged attempt at imposing on the OPEC countries its political and economic domination.

KIRILLIN REMARKS ON SOVIET ENVIRONMENTAL EFFORTS CITED

LD051453 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 27 November 1979 publishes on page 3, under the headline "Living in Accord With Nature," a 1,500-word report by V. Fedinin and S. Tsukanov on the recent Geneva conference on the protection of the natural environment, with the high-level participation of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada, and various international organizations. The report stresses the importance of the conference in the context of cooperation among nations and notes its contribution to general detente. The report goes on to say that a convention was signed on cooperation in action against atmospheric pollution and in connection with this for pollution-free technology, but notes the need for "real action" to follow this up.

The report includes the following passage:

"Academician V.A. Kirillin, head of the Soviet delegation, speaking both at the forum and in front of journalists accredited to the Geneva conference, cited many striking examples showing what measures are being taken in our country to preserve clean air and water, preserve natural wealth and improve man's environment.

"In the last 7 years alone 50 state enactments connected with environmental protection have appeared in the USSR. The fact that more than R11 million has been allocated for this purpose in the 10th 5-Year Plan testifies to the scale of the work in progress. There have been achievements in this sphere in other socialist countries too. Fifteen years ago environmental protection specialists were interested in Ostrava as an example of what our environment must not be. But today scientists are coming to Ostrava to convince themselves that it is possible to preserve clean air and water in an industrial center. The smokiest and dustiest installations have been equipeed with modern ash traps and electrostatic filters, more purification installations have started up, and the furnaces in electric power stations have been modernized. The green belt area has been increased 14 times."

VIETNAM ISSUES LETTER TO UN ON PRC AGGRESSION

LD061010 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 6, TASS--A serious situation took shape in South East Asia as a result of Beijing's acts of armed aggression against Vietnam and the constant threat by Beijing leaders against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This was said in a letter from Nguyen Co Thach, the assistant of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for foreign affairs, circulated at United Nations headquarters. The letter was addressed to General Assembly President Salim Ahmed Salim and United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in connection with the discussion of the question of strengthening international security at the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Chinese authorities, the letter remarks, have long been hatching plans for the subjection of Vietnam, the annexation of the three Indochinese countries and their utilisation as a springboard for expansion in South East Asia. Way back in 1974, China seized the Paracel Islands, which were under Nguyen Van Thieu's administration at that time. After the liberation of South Vietnam, Beijing decided to use as its strike force the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary puppet clique, which mobilised 19 out of its 23 divisions in December 1978 for an attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In February, the Chinese authorities mobilised a 600,000-man army for massive attacks on the northern frontiers of Vietnam. During this aggression, there were big civilian casualties, many towns and villages were razed to the ground and factories, mines and farms were destroyed.

Having sustained a big defeat, Beijing declared that it would withdraw its forces and sit down at a conference table. China, however, still occupies many districts of Vietnamese territory. At the talks, the Chinese delegation advances absurd demands which essentially are an ultimatum. More, the leaders of the Chinese Government repeatedly issued military threats against Vietnam, usurping the right to "teach Vietnam a second lesson". The armed provocations of Beijing, the letter emphasizes, its military preparations and threats of the use of force, created a danger of aggressive war against Vietnam, which could break out at any moment, thus creating a serious threat to peace and security in South East Asia.

We, the letter says, demand of the Chinese authorities the withdrawal of their armed forces from the Paracel Islands and the illegally occupied districts along the frontier, reparation of the damage inflicted upon Vietnam as a result of the aggressive war in February 1979, and an end to the armed provocations.

WALL STREET JOURNAL CITED ON IRAN, CIA LEGISLATION

LD051132 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 5, TASS--The developments in Iran and the growth of anti-American sentiments in the Arab world are being used by certain U.S. circles for lifting the remaining restrictions on the CIA's dirty operations abroad, writes the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The newspaper indicates that U.S. intelligence officials stepped up pressure on the administration demanding the CIA be given a free hand in recruiting agents in the "nationalist movements" and in mass media of certain countries. According to WALL STREET JOURNAL, the Washington administration is preparing changes in the existing legislature on the activities of the intelligence agency to meet these demands.

The newspaper stresses that this will inevitably lead to a further escalation of the U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of foreign states.

USE OF 'OTHER MEANS' TO SOLVE IRAN CRISIS TO BE STUDIED

LD051814 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 5 December, TASS--J. Carter, the President of the United States, has held a routine session of the National Security Council at which the American-Iranian conflict was discussed. In a speech on television, the President said that "it would be hardly possible to solve this conclict easily and quickly."

"It is possible, he said, that in the coming days our patience will waver. I am full of determination to do everything possible in order to achieve the quickest release of the hostages."

Observers note that in the statements by the White House there is less talk of intentions to search for peaceful means of solving the American-Iranian crisis. UPI, quoting "a highly placed assistant in the White House," notes that the United States "will have tried all judicial and diplomatic means" for settling the conflict by the end of this week. The agency cites that assistant as saying that "after this the administration will feel free to examine 'other means' including the use of military force."

As a Pentagon spokesman has stated, the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, accompanied by five other combat vessels, has entered the Arabian Sea. The spokesman noted that another shock navy formation headed by the aircraft carrier Midway is already in this region.

The magazine (?NEW YORKER) reports on military and economic actions with a view to "destabilizing" the Iranian Government which are being examined by the U.S. administration. Among them is the bombing of Iranian oilfields, oil refineries, oil pipelines and port installations from aircraft based on the aircraft carriers, "as well as the destruction of Iranian Navy vessels in the Persian Gulf and of aircraft on the airfields." According to the magazine, bombing of Tehran and also of Qom, where Ayatollah Khomeyni's residence is, "is not being ruled out completely." Among possible actions, mention is also made of the landing of an assault force of American troops on coastal military bases and on the oilfields in Khuzestan.

Among economic "actions" the (?New Yorker) cites a naval blockade whose aim would be preventing exports of Iranian oil. It is reckoned, the magazine writes, that robbing Iran of the means, will in time lead to a drying up of its financial resources, so that it will no longer be able to import foodstuffs and spare parts. With these aims in view, U.S. ships will either blockade the Strait of Hormuz or Iranian oil terminals. "At the same time as the blockade, the magazine continues, the CIA, with the help of its agents in Iran, will stir up antigovernment feelings in the country. In particular, CIA agents will apply their efforts in order to discover "moderate elements" in Iran, particularly in the armed forces, and, assuring them of complete support on the part of the United States, urge them to actions against Khomeyni.

Paris, 5 December, TASS--In taking a hard line, notes the French paper LE MATIN, J. Carter, the president of the United States, is trying to compensate for the drop in the prestige of the administration in the eyes of his electors, following the collapse of U.S. policy in Iran.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PLANS FOR 1980 BASE EXPANSION

LD050939 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent Ye. Yegorov report: "Pressing Ahead With Bases Construction']

[Text] Washington, 28 November--U.S. President Carter has signed a bill on military construction in fiscal 1980. Some $3.8 billion are allocated for this purpose.

In the past 30 years the Pentagon has substantially expanded its military presence abroad. According to official figures the United States now has approximately 2,500 bases and military installations in 114 countries and more than 500,000 servicemen stationed on them. The framework of the new bill provides for a further expansion of existing U.S. bases in foreign states. Thus a total of $410 million is allocated for military construction in West Europe. As before work will chiefly be carried out in West Germany. The Pentagon is paying particular attention to the accelerated construction of bases and other installations on NATO's northern flank. For instance, $17.6 million is allocated to expand the U.S. Air Force Base at Keflavik.

U.S. military construction in the Far East is also being stepped up. The army and marines will spend $14.4 million on constructing military installations on the Japanese island of Okinawa while the U.S. Air Force will spend $20.6 million on expanding air-force bases in South Korea.

In connection with the creation of the quick reaction corps the Pentagon now attaches great significance to airlift operations involving troops and weapons from the United States to other regions of the world. Observers view the allocations to expand 8 air force bases on U.S. territory for a total sum of $196 million in precisely this context.

The bill allocates an additional $57 million for the construction of installations designed for testing the new MX strategic mobile missiles at the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

VANCE REPORTS WHITE HOUSE PROPOSAL TO LIFT RHODESIAN EMBARGO

LD051154 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec, (TASS)--The United States intends to lift trade sanctions against Rhodesia in the very near future. In a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Vance reports that the White House will propose the lifting of the embargo on trade with Salisbury immediately after the British governor's arrival in Rhodesia and, if he is delayed, no later than 31 January 1980.

This letter of the secretary of state's has cleared the way for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to pass a bill envisaging the lifting of sanctions. As is expected, after the committee it will now be approved without delay by the full Senate.

Local observers point out that the passing of this bill will complete a rather lengthy and sharp bargaining between the administration and the ardent champions of the racist Rhodesian regime in the Congress on the question of the conditions and time limits for the lifting of the embargo. While a number of legislators have demanded the immediate lifting of sanctions, the White House and the State Department, which intently followed Britain's political maneuvering at the constitutional Rhodesia conference in London, did not especially wish to hurry while waiting for its results.

Now, however, judging from the secretary of state's letter, with--under London's pressure--the conditions for a so-called "transitional period" in Rhodesia shaping up, which envisage in particular the sending of a British governor to Salisbury, Washington has found it possible to lift sanctions. Thus, the United States simultaneously expresses approval at Britain's "achievements" at the constitutional conference, during which London with Washington's support has been trying to achieve the maintenance in Rhodesia of a white minority regime under a slightly renovated facade.

RSFSR'S SOLOMENTSEV MEETS WITH VISITING GOVERNORS

LD051203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "U.S. Governors in Moscow"]

[Excerpt] On 28 November the delegation members had conversations at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada.

A reception was held on behalf of the RSFSR Council of Ministers to mark the delegation's stay. During it M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and R. Ray, head of the U.S. governors' delegation, exchanged friendly toasts.

The reception was attended by deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, other officials, and also M. Harrison, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

CHINA

PRAVDA SCORES RENMIN RIBAO COVERAGE OF GROMYKO BONN TALKS

LD041349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[V. Korionov rejoinder: "Redhanded"]

[Text] The Beijing instigators do not like the development of interstate relations in Europe. They would like it very much if things did not progress toward detente but toward the exacerbation both of political and of military confrontation. They would also very much like to bask in the heat generated by a question which so troubles the peoples of Europe--the question of the deployment of new American missiles here.

Beijing attempted to place its own "interpretation" upon, in particular, the progress of the talks in Bonn conducted by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, for example, passed on XINHUA information from Bonn alleging that the Soviet representative was "threatening" the West including the FRG with "various punishments."

However on the same day DPA broadcast a report exposing the provocateurs as deliberate liars. In a speech in Hamburg Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, DPA reported, inveighed against the notion put about to the effect that "threats" had allegedly been made during the talks. The chancellor stated that he was not in a position to ascertain any threat and advised people to look at the joint report signed in Bonn at the end of the visit. The report, as is known, says that the sides see no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente.

The Soviet Union is decisively against the attempts by militarists to turn Western Europe into a U.S. nuclear missile magazine. But its actions have nothing in common with the methods of those who would like to turn people into a bargaining chip in their hegemonist game.

The Beijing provocateurs have once again been caught redhanded. Life's truth is stronger than their stratagems.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES PRC PROPAGANDA 'LIES'

LD051407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political Observer V. Matveyev "rejoinder": "Conveyor Belt of Lies"]

[Text] To paraphrase a Latin proverb, it can be said that the inveterate enemies of peace have many different snares and tricks but they are all characterized by a single key factor and that factor is lies. Lies grow with repetition like mold in a fetid place.

Beijing is totally unwilling to reconcile itself to the inglorious downfall of its stooges in Kampuchea--the Pol Pot gangs which transplanted to that country the sinister practices of the Maoists in the PRC, as a result of which almost half of the country's population was exterminated in a short period of time.

Describing as "aggression" the fraternal aid given by Vietnam to the Kampuchean people in their most difficult hour, Beijing propaganda is piling fabrications, each more absurd than the last, on these lies. Thus XINHUA recently asserted that the Vietnamese Armed Forces have used chemical weapons in Kampuchea. These malicious fabrications were categorically rejected by competent organs in Hanoi and Phnom Penh. You would think it must be clear to everybody why Beijing propaganda needed to resort to such slanderous falsehoods. The truth concerning the atrocious crimes of the Pol Pot clique, which is still supported by Beijing, is becoming known increasingly widely throughout the world. British journalist John Pilger, who recently visited Kampuchea and saw traces of the evil deeds perpetrated by this clique, wrote in the London weekly, NEW STATESMAN, that Pol Pot and his underlings were the most methodical and pitiless mass murderers since Hitler's time. To condemn Vietnam for supporting the Kampuchean people in the struggle against the Maoists' epigones is just the same as condemning the allies' "invasion" of fascist Germany in World War II.

Meanwhile, the manufacturers of the lies concerning the alleged use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese Armed Forces in Kampuchea have found sponsors in the countenance of AP--the U.S. news agency. It obligingly disseminated this falsehood, which was reprinted in some U.S. newspapers, including the New York TIMES. It is characteristic that space in those newspapers "could not be found" to publish rebuttals to these fabrications. During those same days the New York TIMES reported that the United States is continuing to carry out work in paralytic nerve gas.

That is who is pressing ahead with chemical warfare plans. These designs need not be spoken of in connection with some future date. Chemical weapons were used by the U.S. military during the intervention in Indochina. Large expanses of land in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea still bear scars from the use of napalm, chemical weapons, high explosives and other similar weapons which were and still are in the Pentagon arsenal.

Regarding the Chinese military, the scorched earth, devastated villages and ransacked homes in SRV regions bordering on the PRC which were invaded by the aggressors last February and March graphically testify as to who has brought death and devastation there in the wake of the U.S. invaders.

It is no coincidence that the appearance of the Chinese falsehoods concerning SRV policy on its nieghbors in Indochina is accompanied by new threats from the Beijing leaders against Vietnam and Laos and by the provoking of friction between Thailand and Kampuchea. Thus, the PRC ambassador to Japan stated in Tokyo a few days ago that China could resort to "punishing" Vietnam a second time. Echoing their chiefs, PRC diplomatic representatives in other countries evidently would now like to instill into the public the idea that China is "entitled" to operate in Indochina as a club-swinging gendarme.

Mussolini once said cynically that he used lies to win territorial gains. Judging from all the evidence the serial manufacture of various slanderous falsehoods concerning the situation in Indochina is now integrated in Beijing into the Chinese leadership's general chauvinist, hegemonist line in that region. Like all of that policy the conveyor belt of lies is a completely hopeless enterprise.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER OHIRA LEAVES FOR BEIJING

LD051004 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 5, TASS--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira left by air for Beijing today. This is the first visit by a head of the Japanese Government to the PRC after concluding last year the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace and friendship. During the five-day stay in China the sides will discuss the present state and prospects of bilateral relations, international problems, giving a wide coverage to the preparation for the starting visit, the Japanese press voices its sincere concern over the possible results of Ohira's trip to China in connection with the fact that the development of relations between the two countries in the past year did not facilitate stabilization of the situation in Asia.

Zatsepin Commentary

LD041744 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 4, TASS--TASS news analyst Viktor Zatsepin writes:

Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira is leaving for Beijing tomorrow. This visit attracts public attention in many countries. It is for the first time since the normalization of Japanese-Chinese diplomatic relations in 1972 that a Japanese head of government goes to China.

Contacts between the heads of state and government of different countries of the world have become a usual thing in international political life in recent years. Such contacts, when they help strengthen cooperation between countries in the interests of peace, are positively assessed by the world public.

But to judge by materials of the Tokyo press, Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China is awaited in Japan with some feeling of uncertainty and even anxiety.

Such an attitude to the Japanese premier's trip to China is easy to explain.

Relations between Japan and the PRC--despite their relatively short history--are already clearly defined: There have been no talks between them, either before or after the normalization, in which Beijing would not behave itself as a hegemonist and in which it would not have reached its aims. Matters went to such lengths that delegations of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, while being quite loyal to their leadership, adopted "joint" Japanese-Chinese documents that contained sharp criticism of the keystones of the home and foreign policies of their party and government.

The Japanese delegations, as a rule, could not stand the tactics of "arms twisting" that was used by the present rulers of "the celestial empire". As they say about such things in Japan the Japanese delegations were keeping to a "low position" in dealings with their negotiating partners.

It seems that this time, too, they fear in Japan that its delegation may find itself in the same uncomfortable position.

On the eve of the Japanese premier's departure for Beijing, a number of Tokyo newspapers published almost daily materials stressing, with reference to official sources, that the sole purpose of Ohira's present trip is to discuss questions of economic cooperation, that Japan has "no intention of cooperating with China in the military field," and that there exists no possibility of military collusion between the two countries. The latter point is particularly emphasized.

This fact seems to testify to growing concern in Japan over China's increasingly obvious attempts to draw Japan within the orbit of its adventurist policy.

Such fears are not unfounded.

Last year Japan agreed with the conclusion of the so-called treaty of peace and friendship. No few statements were then made in Tokyo, stressing that this document is "purely peaceful" in character. But experience has shown that this is not quite so.

Suffice it to recall that the first visitor to Tokyo after the ratification of the treaty was deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, Zhang Caiqian. Since then three high-ranking officers of the People's Liberation Army of China have visited Japan. Beijing is openly trying to use the treaty as a screen for broadening military cooperation between the two countries, as a means of gaining access to Japan's modern military technology.

Democratically minded people in Japan are also alerted by the fact that Beijing's solicitations meet with understanding in certain Japanese circles.

In this light, the question arises in connection with the forthcoming visit: In what direction is Japan going to develop its relations with Beijing? In the direction of playing up to its great-power ambitions which are fraught with a serious danger for the cause of peace in the Asian region and throughout the world, or in the direction of restraining its dangerous hegemonistic aspirations?

SOVIET, MONGOLIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS CONFER

LD301555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Stronger Ties"]

[Text] On 26 November a conversation took place between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Y. Ochir, Mongolian minister of foreign trade. They discussed matters relating to the further development of trade and economic ties between the two countries.

AFGHAN ASSEMBLY TO CREATE UNITY ORGANIZATION

LD051105 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, December 5, TASS--The General Assembly (Jirga) of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan opened here today. About 500 delegates from all provinces, representing various strata of the Afghan working people, are taking part in its work. They are to create a National Organisation in Defence of the Afghan Revolution which will unite members of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan, youth, women's trade union organisations, representatives of the intelligentsia and clergy.

The General Assembly will elect leading bodies of the organisation, define its tasks in the struggle against internal and external reaction.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1840 GMT on 5 December adds that: "The delegates to the Jirga elected Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the PDPA (People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan), chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the DRA, to be the chairman of the Central Council of the National Organization for the Defence of the Revolution."]

AFGHAN OFFICIAL LAUDS SOVIET AID ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD051206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Today is the first anniversary of signing the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It has become an important factor in further strengthening traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In a talk with a TASS correspondent Alemyar, secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and minister of planning of the republic, said the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, based on principles of proletarian internationalism and equal rights is of great significance for Afghanistan and the Afghan people express sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTIES AGREE ON ELECTION COOPERATION

LD031543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch: "Toward the Elections"]

[Text] Delhi, 26 November--A session of the Communist Party of India [CPI] National Council Central Executive Committee has been held here. It was devoted to examining the question of progress in the party's preparations for the early parliamentary elections scheduled for next January. Speaking at a press conference on the results of the session's work, R. Rao, general secretary of the CPI National Council, reported that the nomination of candidates is now being completed in all the states' party organizations.

He noted with satisfaction that agreement has been reached in the majority of states on cooperation in the elections between the CPI and the parallel communist party--the Communist Party of India (Marxist)--as well as certain other leftwing parties.

The CPI National Council Central Executive Committee adopted a resolution on the situation in the state of Assam, where serious clashes have been observed in the last few days among different groups of the population. The CPI believes that these clashes were the result of a flareup of nationalism, which is being fanned by reaction and by imperialist and Chinese intelligence services.

IMPERIALISTS, MAOISTS WEAVE 'CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY' AGAINST SRV

LD051545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[V. Ganshin commentary: "Dangerous Provocations by Beijing"]

[Text] The commission of inquiry into the crimes of the Chinese expansionists committed during the war of aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], completed its work recently in Hanoi. As the communique published on this occasion stresses, "China's ruling circles who suffered defeat in the war of aggression against the SRV, nonetheless continue to carry out armed provocations on the border and are feverishly preparing for a new military adventure against Vietnam".

The facts laid out in the document and also in corresponding SRV Foreign Ministry affairs memoranda, are evidence that China continues to maintain its troops at more than 10 points on Vietnamese territory with 15 divisions concentrated in the direct vicinity of the Vietnamese border and 6 army corps equipped with modern means of warfare facilities in the border zone. Instances of violations of SRV land and air borders by the Chinese side have become more frequent and ships of the Chinese Navy are constantly intruding into Vietnam's territorial waters. All this creates a real threat to the peaceful labor and security of the people of Vietnam. In China itself an extensive anti-Vietnamese campaign is being carried out and the papers and radio broadcasts are literally full of appeals to "repeat the lesson" and "punish" Vietnam yet again.

At the same time Beijing is exerting strong pressure on certain other states in the area and striving to make them accomplices in its adventurist and hegemonist policy, acting here in concert with the United States. Both countries, which are directly responsible for the sufferings caused to the peoples of Indochina, are trying to broaden the hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia and to involve the countries of the Association of Southeast Asia Nations in their dangerous military-political game, promising support for "joint actions" by them against the SRV. In confirmation of its words, as has been reported, Washington has expressed its readiness to give hundreds of millions of dollars of direct military aid to these countries. Chen Jie, China's vice minister of foreign trade, has also announced his readiness to sell weapons, particularly to Thailand.

It is quite obvious that the security of the peoples of Indochina is being exposed today to a serious danger as a result of the criminal conspiracy between imperialist and Maoist circles. Peace in this part of the world is again under threat. In the face of the present dangerous situation, the communique notes, Vietnam calls on all people of good will to stop the expansionists and demand from Beijing an end to military preparations. While invariably pursuing a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries and striving to live in peace and restore their war-ravaged country, the Vietnamese people are fully determined to oppose any aggressor and defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their homeland. In this they have reliable friends--the countries of the socialist community and the progressive world public.

The people of Southeast Asia, like all people on earth, need peace. It is possible to achieve this by uniting the forces of all states in the area with the aim of solving the complex problems on the basis of principles of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

REPORTAGE ON CHERNENKO'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

Meetings With Zhivkov, Others

LD031758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A meeting was held in Sofia today between Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the State Council, and Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, who is in Bulgaria on a friendly visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. Comrades Zhivkov and Chernenko discussed the activity of the CPSU and the BCP in solving the tasks of communist and socialist construction. They examined a number of issues of further development of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and also topical international problems. They noted the exceptional importance of the new historic step by the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente and of the Soviet initiatives made in Berlin by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The conversation took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

On the same day a meeting was held between Chernenko and members of the BCP leadership. Taking part in it were Todor Zhivkov; members and candidate members of the Central Committee Politburo; and secretaries and members of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat. During the meeting the further deepening and development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries were dealt with.

In Todor Zhivkov's name a dinner was given in honor of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Award of Medal to Chernenko

LD032134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Sofia: For a great contribution to developing and deepening fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], all-round cooperation and rapprochement [sblizheniye] between the two countries and peoples, Chernenko, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, has been awarded the highest order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: the Order of Georgi Dimitrov. The award ceremony took place in the Bulgarian capital today. Todor Zhivkov made a speech at the award ceremony. He cordially greeted Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on the occasion of his being awarded this high honor and conveyed warm greetings from Bulgarian communists and the working people of the republic.

In his reply speech, Comrade Chernenko expressed much gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Comrade Zhivkov for the high award. I regard this, he emphasized, as an award to our Leninist Communist Party, to the Soviet people, linked by a great, faithful and pure friendship with the communists and all people of Bulgaria. To use one of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's accurate statements, Soviet-Bulgarian relations have long ago become an example of socialist internationalism in action, Comrade Chernenko said. The unity and brotherhood of our communist parties, the permanent contacts between the CPSU Central Committee and the BCP constitute a vivid expression of the great friendship betwen the Soviet Union and People's Bulgaria. In this connection I would like to single out the huge contribution made to the development of the Soviet-Bulgarian relations by the leaders of our parties and states: Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko assured those present that he would continue to spare no effort to strengthen Soviet-Bulgarian friendship in the name of the triumph of our common cause. The Bulgarian leaders present in the hall warmly greeted Comrade Chernenko on the occasion of his high award.

Speech at Friendship Meeting

LD052012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In Sofia today there was a meeting of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship committee devoted to the friendly visit to Bulgaria by Comrade Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The participants in the meeting warmly welcomed Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the republic, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. The meeting's participants welcomed with prolonged applause the speech by Comrade Zhivkov. Comrade Chernenko, welcomed by prolonged applause, spoke at the meeting.

It is especially pleasant for me, he said, to convey to the participants of the meeting and through you to the whole fraternal Bulgarian people cordial greetings from Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The communist parties of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were and remain the soul of the wholesome processes joining our countries and peoples, Comrade Chernenko went on to say. Between the CPSU and the BCP, between their central committees, their politburos, and personally between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov, constant contacts and exchanges of information are implemented. Of great importance for the further deepening of cooperation was the visit to Bulgaria in January, this year, by Comrade Brezhnev. In the summer a fruitful conversation took place between Comrades Brezhnev and Zhivkov in the Crimea. At the focus of these meetings were problems of the development of socialist integration in the coming decade. In the 1980s cooperation among the fraternal countries should assume a new scale and new qualitative features.

It is a question, primarily, of the deepening of cooperation, of the skillful unification and distribution of efforts for the solution of a number of the largest economic programs. Comrade Chernenko went on to relate how such questions are being solved by our country. Now, he noted, in the USSR work is in progress on the draft plans for the next 5-year plan and the basic directions of the development of the economy until 1990. On the initiative of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, scientifically based programs are being drawn up for the development of the basic industries--power engineering, metallurgy and chemicals--calculated for many years ahead. These and other major questions were the subject of detailed discussion at the recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. His speech is the center of attention of the whole world public, which is understandable. The speech gave a comprehensive and impressive picture of the powerful upsurge of the productive forces of socialist society.

While paying great attention to questions of communist construction in our country, to the development of relations with the fraternal socialist countries, the CPSU, Comrade Chernenko continued, together with its allies and friends actively and consistently seeks the insurance of world peace. Less than 2 months ago, speaking in Berlin, Comrade Brezhnev proposed new peace initiatives. Their aim is to advance the cause of military detente and the limitation of armaments on the European Continent. But we have not encountered a positive reaction from the NATO states to the proposal to hold talks on these questions on the example of the good will shown by the Soviet Union. The purpose of NATO's ventures is clear: to gain military superiority over the socialist countries in Europe. It has been clearly stated. Such calculations are not fated to come true.

The speeches of Comrades Zhivkov and Chernenko were listened to with great attention and were frequently interupted by prolonged applause. The meeting turned into a clear demonstration of fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Further on Chernenko Speech

LD052110 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, December 5, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko has described the signing by the Soviet Union and the United States of a new treaty to limit the strategic offensive arms--SALT II as one of the major accomplishments of the seventies.

Speaking today at a meeting of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, he said that the treaty "is called upon to stabilise the international situation, to create prerequisites for new, broader measures in the field of real disarmament. That is why, he said, the peoples are waiting for an early entry into force of the treaty."

"Less than two months ago, speaking in Berlin, Leonid Brezhnev put forward new peace initiatives, Konstantin Chernenko went on to say. They aim at making headway in the field of military detente and limitation of armaments on the European Continent.

"However, the USSR has not received a positive response from the NATO countries to the proposals to engage in negotiations on these issues. Before sitting down at the table of negotiations, they say, the North Atlantic bloc must take the decision on the production and deployment in Western Europe of qualitatively new systems of U.S. nuclear missile weapons. This however, he said, would be tantamount to undermining the chances for the attainment of positive results at the negotiations." The thrust of the NATO plan is clear, Konstantin Chernenko pointed out in conclusion. It is to achieve a military superiority over the socialist countries in Europe. And no attempt is being made to hide this. But such designs are not destined to come true. The socialist countries will not allow anyone to push them off the course chosen.

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgaria Communist Party, President of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov, who spoke at the meeting, said with reference to the new Soviet proposals aimed at consolidating peace in Europe that in these days the NATO states will give their answer to them. Will they try to change the alignment of forces in their favour, to the detriment of the states of the Warsaw Treaty, or will they adopt the proposal to begin negotiations--this is the question which at present worries the European and world public. One would wish to hope that reason will triumph, Todor Zhivkov stressed.

Bulgarian Coverage

For Bulgarian coverage of CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary K.U. Chernenko's visit to Bulgaria, including texts of his speeches on 3 and 5 December, as carried live on Sofia Domestic Service, see the Bulgaria section of the 4 December and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

FRG BANKER WARNS AGAINST FREEZING IRANIAN ASSETS

LD051324 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, December 5, TASS--Influential industrial and financial circles in the FRG voice serious alarm at the possible consequences of Washington's economic sanctions against Iran. The chairman of the board of Dresdner Bank, one of the biggest in West Germany, the former Minister of Economy Hans Friederichs made a statement in Frankfurt-on-Main in which he emphatically warned against an escalation of the U.S. economic war against Iran. He noted that if other countries followed the American example and froze Iranian bank accounts this measure would cause mistrust in the West European credit market, and this "will cost too much". Hans Friederichs told journalists that the board of Dresdner Bank did not intend to join and the more so support measures "in the spirit of the actions taken by the American Chase Manhattan Bank". As is known, being a representative of an international banking group that granted the Iranian Government a credit to the sum of 500 million Eurodollars, this American bank demanded a pre-term repayment of the credit. Friederichs also added that Dresdner Bank regards "its own participation" in financial deals with Iran as "ensured".

NORWEGIANS FEAR U.S. 'INTEREST' IN NORTH SEA OILFIELDS

LD041355 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 November 1979 publishes on page 4 a 1,200-word correspondent Yu. Kluznetsov dispatch datelined Oslo, November entitled "Norway's 'Oil Business.'" It deals with the development of Norway's North Sea oilfields, pointing out that this has proved more expensive than expected and is failing to benefit the Norwegian economy to the extent envisaged. The correspondent also maintains that many Norwegians are concerned at another aspect of the "oil boom": "Norway, as a NATO member, is obliged to permit vigorous activities by the bloc's ground, air and naval forces on its territory and in adjacent regions. Certain newspapers note with concern that the proclaimed U.S. intention of creating special military forces to 'safeguard the oil interests' of the United States abroad (the so-called 'quick reaction' corps) does not rule out the possibility that these forces might also show an 'interest' in the oilfields off Norway's coasts. The local press has also carried reports of NATO strategists' interest in 'forward' bases in northern waters. At one time, citing the 'threat of terrorism,' North Atlantic circles also cherished the idea of allocating a special guard for Norwegian drilling platforms."

SWEDISH GROUND FORCES COMMANDER ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD041601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Text] On 24 November Lt Gen M. Skold, commander of Swedish ground forces, left Leningrad for home following an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, ground forces commander in chief and USSR deputy minister of defense.

During the visit Lt Gen M. Skold and his entourage visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Armored Troops Military Academy, familiarized themselves with the life and routine of the personnel of one of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District units and saw the sights of the hero-cities of Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk.

The guests from Sweden laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall and at the monument to the motherland in the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery and visited the Khatyn memorial complex.

REACTION TO UN RESOLUTION ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

Council To Discuss UN Resolution

LD051826 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Iran's Revolutionary Council is to discuss at its next session the UN resolutions calling for restraint in dealing with the crisis in relations between the United States and Iran and for releasing the American hostages. The council's secretary, Ayatollah Beheshti, has made a statement to this effect addressing a group of newsmen in Tehran. REUTER reports that he also said that 50 American hostages would be put on trial and if found not guilty of spying, released.

A State Department spokesman has said in Washington that the United States will refrain from resorting to alternative actions against Iran unless efforts to secure the release of the hostages through diplomatic channels fail. The United States has massed 20 warships in the Arabian Sea.

Possibility of Talks

LD061102 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Radio Tehran reports that the United Nations activity regarding the American-Iranian crisis opened the possibility for talks. The statement was made following yesterday's meeting of Iran's Revolutionary Council, which discussed the Security Council's resolution urging the two countries to resolve their conflict by peaceful means.

According to reports from Washington, the administration has worked out plans for another diplomatic and economic pressure on Iran for the purpose of freeing the American hostages. The implementation of these plans is expected to begin in the next few days. The United States has firmly stopped importing Iranian oil and freezed [as heard] Iranian assets at the United States' banks.

In the meantime, the Pentagon has reaffirmed that in the past few days the number of United States warships south of the Persian Gulf has been doubled.

U.S. BANK PRESERVING SHAH'S WEALTH; QOTBZADEH INTERVIEWED

LD051828 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Rome, December 5, TASS--According to reports reaching here, the American Chase Manhattan Bank set up a special board which is to see to it that the financial wealth of the former shah of Iran and members of his family is preserved. According to these reports the bank intends to transform the securities and valuables taken along by the shah and his entourage as well as the real estate into liquidity which would thus be taken out of the jurisdiction of U.S. Government and courts.

The opinion here is that part of the capital plundered by the shah will be transferred to Swiss banks.

Tehran, December 5, TASS--Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said in an interview to PARS NEWS AGENCY that U.S. President James Carter could personally put an end to the conflict in the U.S.-Iranian relations by extraditing the shah or "at least by beginning to investigate the sources of the enormous wealth of the shah."

Shah's 'Criminal Machinations'

LD051926 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 5, TASS--French testimony of criminal machinations of the former Iranian shah, who found refuge in the United States, have come to light. The Government of Iran is known to have instituted proceedings against him so that he should reimburse the damage, inflicted by him and his family upon the Iranian people, to a sum of tens of billions dollars. A New York TIMES correspondent reports from Tehran that officials of the Central Bank put at the disposal of foreign journalists documents which, as they said, add proof to the accusations that the shah used special bank loans, granted on easy terms and building contracts with overstated cost in order to remit to his account the money which belong to the people.

CONTINUING DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

CIA Activity in Iran

LD051924 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

["On CIA Scheming in Iran"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, December 5, TASS--REUTER in reporting on the developments in Iran today says that Iranian students who took over the U.S. Embassy in Tehran produced the photocopy of a secret cable, said to have been sent by Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen to the State Department last August. The document identifies two U.S. Embassy officials as those responsible for "SRF coverage". In explaining the meaning of the term REUTER points out that in CIA jargon the term stands for special reporting facility.

REUTER's report mentions two secretaries of the U.S. Embassy William Daugherty and Malcolm Kalp described by U.S. press as CIA officers working in Iran under the diplomatic cover.

PRAVDA 2 Dec Version of Reports

LD051721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Surrounding the Events in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 1 December--The latest round of talks between Iranian Minister of State D. Foruhar and Kurdish religious and political figures has ended in Mahabad.

The minister of state announced that, as a result of the talks, a draft law would be elaborated on granting self-rule to all national minorities living in Iran, which would lead to the abolition of oppression and inequality among the peoples.

Shaykh E. Hoseyni, the Kurds' religious and political leader, in a statement published in the newspaper BAMDAD, urged the Kurdish population to observe the cease-fire decision strictly.

Tehran, 1 December--In a talk with foreign correspondents Ayatollah Khomeyni stated: We do not believe that President Carter and other U.S. officials are refusing to return the former Shah Mohammad Reza to us out of a sense of philanthropy.

If they were really humane they would not say, for instance, that for the sake of a few people they are prepared to subject 35 million people to an economic blockade and force them to die of hunger or that they are ready to unleash a war, dragging their own country, our country and many others into bloody carnage.

It is not a case of philanthropy here, Khomeyni continued. There are several possible reasons. And one of them--perhaps the most likely--is that the United States knows what crimes were committed through the intermediary of the shah, that venal man.

Touching on a possible trial of the shah, Ayatollah Khomeyni noted that, in addition to the man's proven crimes, such a trial might also shed light on other crimes, particularly those committed by U.S. officials. We demand a trial, he said, and when God willing, we put Mohammad Reza on trial, we will also demand the trial of those who were accomplices in those crimes.

With regard to U.S. threats against Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni stated: If the United States decides to go to war, it will suffer defeat in that war. It has no chance of victory. If, he continued, the United States decides to act on the basis of logical principles, that is, if it extradites the criminal who has caused the death of our young people, plundered our resources and plunged the country into an abyss of crime, and if it hands over what was plundered, we will return the Americans their hostages, even if they are criminals.

Washington, 1 December--An increasing number of reports are appearing, attesting that the United States is stepping up military pressure on Iran.

UPI, quoting a Pentagon spokesman, has reported that the "Near East group" of the U.S. Navy has been reinforced by a further two warships. The missile-carrying frigates Miller and Ainsworth have been sent there. As a result there will now be a total of 21 U.S. warships preparing to take up positions off Iran's shores. They include five U.S. attack aircraft carriers--the Midway, Kitty Hawk, Independence, Nimitz and Forrestal.

According to the New York TIMES, the Midway and the Kitty Hawk are already cruising in the Arabian Sea. However, quoting military department sources, UPI indicates that the Kitty Hawk is still heading "toward the region" and that en route it will pass close to the Island of Diego Garcia, where a U.S. Naval Base is located. Large helicopters which "can be used in naval operations" against Iran will be taken on board from there.

U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary W. Claytor, addressing a congressional subcommittee, stated that the Pentagon is now taking urgent steps to reinforce the air transport fleet to transfer troops and armaments from U.S. territory abroad. Claytor stressed that this air fleet is to secure the various needs of the U.S. Armed Forces from "a small armed demonstration" to "large-scale war."

Maneuvers by the 2d division of the U.S. Marine Corps held, the press notes, on "Near East type terrain," have ended in the Mojave Desert, California. Soldiers with the inscription "Iran-79" on their helmets and uniforms acted as the "enemies."

"We are convinced that we are ready to fight under any conditions," Col P. (Kekeys), commander of one of the "shock groups," said after the maneuvers had ended. "We can go anywhere."

Washington's stoking of tension in U.S.-Iranian relations is causing alarm among sensible U.S. public circles.

The escalation of military preparations in the Persian Gulf region is a serious threat to international peace and security, M. Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, said at a meeting in New York. These dangerous maneuvers are part of a far-reaching plan to expand U.S. military presence in this region to secure U.S. military-strategic and economic interests.

"No To Plans for U.S. Armed Intervention in Iran!", "CIA--Hands Off Iran!"--Under these slogans a demonstration has been held in the U.S. capital. Those taking part condemned the administration's preparations for armed aggression against Iran.

Local observers draw attention to the position of the Arab countries, alarmed by U.S. military threats against Iran. Congressman R. Gephardt, who has returned from a tour of the Near East on which he accompanied U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Miller, stated at a press conference that the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi had urged the United States to show restraint in the Iranian-U.S. conflict and warned that U.S. military action against Iran could cause popular risings in neighboring Arab states, thus disrupting oil exports from those states.

IRAN'S PUBLIC OVERWHELMINGLY APPROVES CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM

LD052052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The results of a referendum on the country's new draft constitution have been announced in Tehran. According to preliminary information 99.5 percent of those who turned out voted in favor of the draft. The referendum was held on Sunday and Monday. According to reports from Tehran the final results will be published in about a week.

The new constitution officially proclaims the country to be an Islamic Republic with a president at its head. He is to be elected by direct general suffrage. The higher authority will belong to the politicoreligious leader Khomeyni. The new constitution envisages the fundamental civil liberties and the equality of all the country's ethnic groups. Under its terms the establishment of foreign military bases in Iran is prohibited.

ALEXANDER, BEGIN DISCUSS IRAN, COORDINATED ACTION

LD051144 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, December 5, TASS--U.S. Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander, now staying in Tel Aviv, held talks with Israeli Prime Minister Begin. Israeli Radio reported that the Middle East situation was discussed during these talks. Observers are of the opinion that coordinated action in case of a possible U.S. interference in Iran was the main question discussed at the meeting between the U.S. secretary of the army and Begin. Tel Aviv, as is known, backs the Pentagon's aggressive designs with regard to Iran and expressed the readiness to put Israeli military bases at the disposal of U.S. interventionist forces.

CPSU ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY

LD041523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends Israeli communists fraternal greetings and congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Israel.

Your party has traveled a long and difficult path, fighting against the antipopular policy of Zionist circles, for the vital interests of the country's Jewish and Arab working people, for its independence from imperialist powers and for peace, democracy and social progress.

Israeli communists are true to their party's patriotic and internationalist traditions. In conditions of raging chauvinism and militarism in the country, they are waging jointly with other progressive forces a tireless, courageous struggle against the expansionst policy of Israel's ruling circles and against the intrigues of imperialism in the Near East and for a just, all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict.

Soviet communists are well aware of the Communist Party of Israel's principled position on the question of strengthening the communist movement's cohesion on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and of its energetic actions against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

We wish you, dear comrades, successes in the struggle against the bourgeoisie's attacks on the working people's social and political rights and for Israel's development along the path of peace and democracy.

Long live the Communist Party of Israel!

Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

ISRAELIS RELEASE MAYOR OF NABLUS FROM JAIL

LD051356 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 5, TASS--Under the pressure of broad public of Arab and other countries, the Israeli occupation authorities had today to release from prison Mayor of Nablus Bassam ash-Sha'kah whom the Israeli Government had intended to deport for his political activity.

Bassam ash-Sha'kah was thrown into prison on November 11, facing the threat of deportation as a person sympathising with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for freedom and independence. The arrest of the Palestinian mayor of the city and threats of his deportation to another country caused a wave of angry protests and indignation of the entire population of the occupied territories of the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Strip. Mayors and officials of the municipal councils of all occupied towns resigned in protest against the arbitrariness of the Israeli authorities.

Letting out Bassam ash-Sha'kah from prison, the Israeli occupation authorities actually prohibited him to continue political activity, limiting his functions to exclusively "municipal matters".

Such arbitrariness of the Israeli authorities clearly shows what is the so-called "administrative autonomy" they intend to impose on Palestinians residing in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Strip. In the framework of such "autonomy" the Palestinian people will be deprived of fundamental civil and political rights, while they will be governed by Israeli military authorities as before.

SAUDI MINISTER CITED ON TROOPS KILLED LIBERATING MOSQUE

LD051536 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, December 5, TASS--Some 60 Saudi soldiers died and 200 were injured during the liberation of Mecca's Grand Mosque, which was captured by armed persons on November 20. A statement to this effect was made on television by Saudi Arabian Minister of the Interior Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud. He said that in the course of the assault 75 participants in the seizure of the Mosque had been killed and 170 arrested.

Religious Fanaticism

LD052058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] REUTER reports that the battle for the Muslim holy of holies, the Ka'bah Mosque in Mecca, has ended in Saudi Arabia. As you know, comrades, 2 weeks ago, on 20 November, this mosque was seized by a large group of armed people, which some reports numbered at about 1,000. After seizing hostages they put forward demands, and I quote their wording literally, that "a genuinely Islamic spirit should prevail in the cradle of Islam."

It is hard to say what they mean by this. The wording indicates, however, that we are evidently dealing with religious fanaticism rather than politics. The Saudi Arabian security forces have been fighting 2 weeks of real battles with the intruders. The mosque was badly damaged during the action.

The report also says that the Saudi Arabian minister of the interior has appeared on television and quotes what he said about soon putting on trial those intruders they managed to capture. Under Islamic law they all face the supreme penalty for defiling a mosque.

OAPEC CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN KUWAIT

LD051354 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, December 5, TASS--The conference of the Organization of Arab Oil Exporting Countries (OAPEC) has closed here. It discussed issues pertaining to the training of national personnel of oil industry workers, measures for the creation of the petrochemical industry in the OAPEC countries and the organization's budget for 1980.

Answering question of newsmen, Syria's Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources 'Isa Darwish strongly condemned the agreement on the sale by Egypt of oil from the oil-fields in Sinai Peninsula. The supplies of Sinai oil to Tel Aviv contribute to the latter's strengthening in military and economic terms, and run counter to the interests of the Egyptian people, the Syrian minister pointed out.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

WESTERN PRESS PLAYS DOWN S. AFRICAN NUCLEAR TEST

LD271822 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

["Tale-Telling Silence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 27, TASS--The LITERARY GAZETTE criticizes the Western press for its biased attitude to news-covering concerning the explosion of South Africa's nuclear device. Although this event was widely attentioned, the newspaper says, it is very important not only what was said but also how it was said. It is obvious that the way it was reported was designed to lull public opinion, to mislead it. With this aim in view the newspapers had been adding for a whole month sleeping drugs to objective reports. It was said, for instance, that the explosion had a low yield--only fifteen per cent of the yield of the bomb explosion in Hiroshima. It was also reported that American reconnaissance planes failed to detect high radiation levels in the area of the explosion... And finally, with visible pleasure, they seized upon a story that a "Soviet submarine ran into trouble off the shores of South Africa" but nothing came out of it...

"In New Zealand, thousands of kilometres away from the South African shores, radioactive fallout was registered. When analysed, it proved to be the result of the explosion of a nuclear bomb," the LITERARY GAZETTE goes on. The same report said the radioactive contamination was not above danger level. So there is no reason for the New Zealanders to worry.

But what about the population of South Africa itself and the peoples of neighbouring countries who live next door to the facists who have come into possession of nuclear arms? And what about those who are plying sea lanes in the Atlantic and Indian oceans, thus exposing themselves to the danger of contamination from a different--danger--level? There are no answers to these questions. Beginning with November 14, the day when radioactive fallouts were reported in New Zealand, the Western colleagues have been silent. Nor anything is heard from them about a "Soviet submarine". A tale-telling silence, isn't it?

KENYAN ELECTION RESULTS IN VICTORY FOR PRESIDENT MOI

LD040002 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya has announced the composition of his new cabinet formed as a result of the recent parliamentary elections. Andrey Pegusev comments: The returns of the elections are significant. The election campaign was extremely acute. Along with the well-known political and public leaders the candidates to the parliament included many obscure figures. The returns were impressive. The parliament was renewed by nearly a half. One thing is remarkable: The defeated candidates include a large group of former members of the government--seven out of 20 ministers, 16 out of 21 deputy ministers and some permanent representatives of the ruling Kenyan African National Union, KANU.

Kenya's news media refer to the recent elections as the most honest ones and point to the political maturity and the sense of responsibility shown by Kenyan citizens who in their striving for national unity did not follow those who advocated tribalism and separatism. At the same time the observers note a considerable strengthening of President Moi's supporters in the new parliament and government. President Moi's struggle against corruption, tribalism and factionism in Kenya's state machinery and his reiterated pledge to declare a war against poverty greatly promoted his popularity and this circumstance paved the way for removing from the political arena those leaders who (?were) viewed as open or concealed opponents of the policy proclaimed by President Moi.

KANU's election manifesto, the national development plan for the next 5 years published earlier and President Moi's public statements show that the activity of the new government will be focused on putting an end to poverty, on developing backward regions and on raising the people's living standards. The government led by KANU intends to resolve these goals [as heard] the nation has approved without resorting to radical changes in the country's social and economic system. However, the experience of many nations, including Kenya, has shown that the so-called free enterprise, even if directed by capable and honest leaders, is in itself a serious obstacle on the road of saving the country from economic difficulties and its people from poverty.

ETHIOPIA, S. YEMEN COOPERATE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

LD052332 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Recently the chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, Mengistu Haile Mariam, made an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. The result of the visit was a treaty on friendship and cooperation, a trade treaty and a number of other documents. Now comment on this from Vladimir Kostyn.

The treaty on friendship and cooperation between Ethiopia and the PDRY gave legal backing to the fraternal ties between the two countries. The basis for these ties is an identical approach to foreign and home policies. The internal policies of the two countries are geared to primarily insure conditions necessary to build a socialist society. In both countries intensive efforts are being made to overcome backwardness inherited from the regimes ousted by the national democratic revolutions. Both countries are working on radical social and economic reforms in the interests of the working people.

The foreign policies of the two friendly countries are consistently anti-imperialist and promote cooperation with countries of the socialist community. Ethiopia and the PDRY are working together with the socialist countries to fight colonialism and racism and to promote a relaxation of tension and peace throughout the world and, of course, in their region.

Because of the actions of the imperialist countries, and especially the United States acting from a position of strength, tension has increased in the region. [Word indistinct] The joint communique of Ethiopia and Yemen makes a strong appeal to turn the Red Sea region into a peace zone. Both sides condemn the greater presence of the American naval fleet in the Indian Ocean. The communique stressed that these actions on the part of the United States are a threat to peace and stability in the region. It's quite obvious that the anti-imperialist policy followed by Ethiopia and the PDRY hinders the plans of imperialists.

That is precisely why the imperialists are stepping up their attacks on the revolutions in these countries, and so the treaty on friendship and cooperation not only increases mutually beneficial economic and cultural ties between the two countries, but also strengthens their militant revolutionary alliance.

U.S. IMPERIALISM ON DEFENSIVE IN LATIN AMERICA

LD050739 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[V. Lapskiy article: "South of the Rio Grande. The Anti-Imperialist Struggle of Latin America's Peoples"]

[Text] This year will go down as a special landmark in the history of the liberation movement in Latin America. One of the oldest Latin American dictatorships--the Somoza clan, which had tormented Nicaragua's people for almost 50 years--was overthrown this year. It was swept away in the course of a broad people's uprising in which the Sandinist National Liberation Front played the outstanding role. This event's influence on other countries on the continent is very considerable. The victory of the people's democratic revolution in Nicaragua has strengthened Latin Americans' political consciousness, belief in their own strength and determination to continue the struggle. It is clear that the collapse of the anti-popular regimes in Latin America is inevitable, although the struggle against them will demand tremendous effort and resolute action from the continent's peoples. Tyrannical regimes installed in power by the imperialists, as is well known, do not surrender power voluntarily. "The experience of the revolutionary movement in the last few years," it was noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, "has graphically shown that if a real threat emerges to the dominance of monopoly capital and its political stooges, imperialism will go to any extremes, discarding all semblance of any kind of democracy."

The lightning flashes of liberation class struggles are now shedding increasingly bright illumination over the Latin American Continent from the Rio Grande to Tierra del Fuego. The struggle against the fascist dictatorship in Chile has gained new scope in the last few months. Various strata of the population are joining in it. Despite the strictest ban, strikes are constantly held at enterprises and copper mines. The Communist Party, which, as Comrade Luis Corvalan recently stated in Mexico, is the biggest in the country, is stepping up its activity.

The peoples of the Central American republics where reactionary military regimes linked with Washington are in power are coming to the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle. The downfall of Somoza's dictatorship broke the united front of dictatorships in Central America and undermined their positions in the "banana republics"--Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. For many years the Somoza regime had played the role of a kind of anti-revolutionary "stabilizer" and its National Guard was the shock force in the so-called "Central American Defense Council" created under U.S. auspices. Political observers draw the unanimous conclusion that new revolutionary explosions are inevitable here.

This prospect haunts the Washington politicians and generals like a nightmare. The area where the routes from North America to South America and from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic intersect is of great strategic importance for the United States. The overthrow of the pro-American military juntas in Central America would mean for the United States the loss of a most important military-political bridgehead and a further weakening of its positions in the Caribbean.

In El Salvador, where political tension had reached a particularly dangerous pitch, the United States decided to "relieve the pressure." Last month Salvadoran officers with connections with Washington overthrew the utterly rotten dictatorship. A military junta assumed leadership of the country. However, the camarilla that has seized power has been unable to solve any problem that is important to the country. Tension in El Salvador continues to mount.

Not all that long ago the White House was the venue for a conference at which representatives of the Pentagon and intelligence organs demanded that the U.S. administration offer emergency military aid to "repel the emerging danger" to dictatorial regimes.

The American monopolies are also greatly concerned at events. The "banana republics" have the cheapest labor and therefore the highest revenue on capital invested. Local workers are paid one-fifth to one-seventh as much as Americans. On average, U.S. companies obtain in Latin America $3 of net income per dollar invested. Their profits are considerably higher in the Central American countries. The monopolies United Brands (formerly United Fruit), Standard Fruit, General Mills, Hanna Mining, Max Factor and many others have spread their tentacles there. They are greedily and ruthlessly plundering the Latin Americans.

The monopolists are doing everything possible to suppress popular demonstrations through the agency of their stooges. The funds that they earmark are spent on expanding and strengthening repressive apparatuses and equipping them with the latest American weapons. However, their efforts are in vain. What underlies the popular demonstrations is the unchanging factors typical of most other Latin American countries where a pro-American oligarchy is in power: poverty, a feudal or semifeudal structure of land tenure, unemployment, illiteracy, high infant mortality and low life expectancy and the violation of elementary civil rights.

In Guatemala 2 percent of the population own 53 percent of the arable land. The biggest landowner--General Lucas Garcia, the country's president--has seized more than 50,000 hectares. At the same time 200,000 peasant families have been deprived of their holdings altogether. The situation is similar in neighboring El Salvador and Honduras and certain other countries on the continent.

Oppressed by tyrannical regimes, the people's masses are often deprived of the opportunity to express their political and economic demands by peaceful means. More and more often, like the Nicaraguans, they are using armed methods of struggle.

For instance, in Honduras partisan detachments support the peasant riots that periodically flare up. An army in which American "instructors" operate and also groups of "private police" armed with money from the big landowners are used to suppress them. The partisan movement is gradually spreading to the cities, linking up with the actions of the proletariat and other democratic forces.

The struggle--including armed struggle--is intensifying in Guatemala and El Salvador.

A new characteristic feature of domestic political life in the Central American countries is the unification of various opposition groups under antidictatorial slogans.

The movement to curb the omnipotence of the foreign monopolies and to restore to Latin American countries their wealth has become extremely powerful in Latin America. For instance, important victories in this area have been achieved by Venezuela, whose government has nationalized the oil industry. Only recently the country's main wealth--"black gold"--belonged to U.S. concerns. Now the state company Petroven is operating successfully in the country--its creation has considerably strengthened the national economy.

The Panamanians have won a major victory in political single combat with the United States. As is well known, the Republic of Panama is cut in half by the canal linking the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. At the beginning of this century the territory through which the waterway now runs and the zone adjoining it were seized by the United States. That country not only pocketed multimillion-dollar sums from running the canal, but also created in the Canal Zone more than a dozen military bases--"watchtowers" from which the Caribbean basin was observed.

Washington was forced to sign new treaties on the canal whereby both the waterway and the adjoining zone are gradually handed over to the Panamanians. From 1 October of this year Panama's sovereignty extended to the two deepwater ports--Balboa and Cristobal--and also to the railroad running alongside the canal. The management of administrative buildings and housing in the zone, where the Americans had ruled the roost for more than 50 years, was also handed over to Panama.

The arsenal of means used by the imperialists to keep their stooges in power in the Latin American countries is extremely diverse. One of the main means is military "aid." You only have to recall that during the antidictatorial uprising in Nicaragua Washington helped increase the numerical strength of the National Guard and supplied Somoza with weapons and military equipment, including aircraft and ammunition.

The events of recent weeks have shown that American "gunboat politics" have by no means become part of history. The intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean which manifested itself in the holding of large-scale naval maneuvers involving 16 U.S. ships and in the landing of large forces at the Guantanamo Base (on Cuba's territory) was aimed at intimidating the region's states and paralyzing the national liberation movements. Nor has Washington abandoned the plans for hammering together so-called "inter-American forces" for use against popular actions.

The United States uses as one lever for interference international organizations that are under its control, and in particular the International Monetary Fund. When promising to grant loans, this fund often demands from the Latin American governments "amendments" to their political courses--taking into account Washington's interests, of course. Such attempts at interference have been made in Peru, Guyana, Jamaica and other countries.

However, the United States is forced to consider the spirit of the time. It often advises tyrannical Latin American regimes to create wherever possible a semblance of liberalization of dictatorships. In Haiti, for instance, a political farce--a parody of parliamentary elections with tickets personally approved by the dictator Duvalier Junior--was organized for the first time in many years. General Pinochet has long been "threatening" to hold in Chile a referendum whose outcome, of course, is a foregone conclusion. In Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras Washington politicans are "recommending" implementation of a number of "cosmetic" operations to conceal the true nature of the regimes reigning there. However, the people's masses are exposing all these pseudodemocratic ruses and are not relaxing the struggle.

The struggle Latin Americans are waging against the U.S. imperialists and their local stooges is taking a complex course and its forms, tactical devices and demands are changing. However, the strategic aims--total liberation from foreign and local exploiters--remain unchanged. A tendency for the working class' prestige to grow can be clearly perceived in the development of revolutionary, anti-imperialist processes in Latin America in the last few years. The working class is now the main revolutionary force on the continent. Workers are swelling the ranks of the communists--the most steadfast and consistent spokesman for the interests of all the working people.

The determination with which Latin America's proletariat, in alliance with other democratic forces, are acting against the imperialists and their local stooges makes it possible to assume that major new victories will be achieved on this path.

MASLENNIKOV ECONOMIC REPORT AT SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES SESSION

LD051331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 79 Morning Edition pp 2-3 LD

[Text of coreport of the budget-planning and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities delivered by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Budget-Planning Commission, at 28 November Soviet of Nationalities session: "On the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1980 and on Progress in Fulfilling the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1979, and on the USSR State Budget for 1980 and the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1978"]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The Soviet people are completing the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan with new achievements. Our motherland is steadily and confidently increasing its economic potential and successfully resolving the tasks of state, economic, social and cultural building.

True to Lenin's precepts, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are waging a consistent struggle for peace, the deepening of detente and the establishment of genuinely democratic principles in world policy. New peace-loving initiatives were put forward at the ceremony in Berlin by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that adamantine Marxist-Leninist and outstanding figure in the international communist and workers' movement. With his ebullient energy and purpose in the struggle for peace throughout the world and for the triumph of the ideals of communism, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has won sincere love and profound respect among our people and all honest people in the world.

Soviet people greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held yesterday with tremendous attentiveness and complete approval. In his programmatic speech at the plenum Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, with his characteristic statesmanlike wisdom and political perspicacity, gave a profound and convincing analysis from Marxist-Leninist positions of the results of the creative work by the party and the people in the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, accurately and clearly defined the key tasks whose resolution demands the greatest attention and concentration of all forces and indicated practical ways of implementing them. The speech arms the party and people with a detailed action program at the present stage of building communism.

Our country's working people note with great satisfaction and legitimate pride that the results achieved in the years which have elapsed in the 10th 5-Year Plan are a weighty contribution to implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

In 1979 the country's national income will increase 2 percent in comparison with last year, and over the 4 years--16 percent. The volume of industrial production will increase 3.6 percent, and over the 4 years--20.3 percent. This year alone the growth in industrial output will total R21 billion.

Output of many types of articles has increased considerably and their qualitative indicators have improved. In the current year about 3,500 new types of machines, equipment, instruments and materials will be assimilated. [paragraph continues]

The scale of the introduction of progressive industrial processes and production mechanization and automation facilities has broadened considerably. Some 73,000 kinds of products now have the state seal of quality.

The long-term program for strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture elaborated by the CPSU is being consistently fulfilled. The capital and power available for agricultural production are increasing every year, deliveries of mineral fertilizers are growing and land reclamation is developing. An impressive plan is being implemented to the transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone, which is to become a region of highly productive crop-growing and stock-raising. In 1979 the volume of capital investments in the agrarian sector of that zone's economy has shown an increase of more than 50 percent in comparison with 1975.

In the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual volume of gross agricultural output will have increased by R11 billion, or 10 percent, compared with the level of the 9th 5-Year Plan.

This year kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers have worked, as is known, in complex weather conditions. Nonetheless in a number of union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, targets for purchases of the main types of agricultural produce have been overfulfilled. The Kazakh SSR farmers have reported to the motherland that they have fulfilled high socialist pledges--a record quantity of grain has been gathered. Some 1,261 million poods of quality grain have been sold to the state. More grain than planned has been procured in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine and in other union republics. The cotton growers of the Central Asian republics have worked selflessly. A great labor victory has been achieved by the Azerbaijan agricultural workers, who have fulfilled plans and socialist pledges for the sale of the main types of crop-growing products to the state. Belorussia's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have successfully fulfilled plans for potato procurement; Georgia's tea growers have grown a record quantity of tea leaves.

A huge program of capital construction will be fulfilled in 1979. Measures to improve the people's living standard are being implemented in a planned way.

As a result of selfless labor by the Soviet people, the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, our country has advanced significantly in all avenues of communist building.

Comrade deputies! The budget-planning and other standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities, together with Soviet of the Union standing commissions, have examined progress in fulfilling the USSR state plan for economic and social development in 1979, the draft USSR state plan for economic and social building and the draft USSR state budget for 1980, and also the report on the implementation of the budget in 1978. In the course of a month deputies on 16 preparatory commissions comprehensively and profoundly analyzed the documents submitted for their examination, the explanatory documents for plans in relevant sections of the plan and budget, calculations on budget income and expenditure, and also the results of the fulfillment of plan targets for the previous year and the work of national economic sectors in 1979. Comrade deputies, you have the standing commissions' conclusions on the plan and budget.

The commissions note that the USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1980 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministries for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet has been elaborated on the basis of the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions on fundamental questions of the country's national economic development.

The plan targets are directed toward the more efficient utilization of production potential and material, labor and financial resources, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and an increase in production intensification and labor productivity growth. In the coming year the sphere of municipal and consumer, social and cultural services to the population is to be developed considerably. It should be stressed that the state plan for 1980 provides for the further economic and social development of all union republics, the deepening of specialization and the comprehensive development of their economies, and an increase in each republic's contribution to the fulfillment of state tasks.

The plan provides for the implementation of a series of measures envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Working Quality."

The concrete indicators of the plan for 1980 are set out in the report of the USSR Government and in documents at your disposal.

The Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions, together with Soviet of the Union commissions, have found the potential for increasing the production and sale of individual types of consumer goods by a total of R192.2 million in 1980 and taking this into account they submit the proposal that the state plan be ratified.

The USSR state budget for 1980 has been drawn up in complete accordance with the USSR state plan for economic and social development. Most of the budgetary resources, as in previous years, are directed toward developing the national economy and improving the people's well-being.

The union republic budgets, which are incorporated in the USSR state budget for 1980 to the tune of R122.3 billion, insure the further socioeconomic development of each union republic.

The commissions propose, taking into account the amendment to the state plan for 1980, that budget income be increased by R140.4 million, including R103.3 in turnover tax and R37.1 million in payments from profits.

Having scrutinized the petitions of union republic councils of ministries, the commissions consider it possible, out of the additional income revealed, to increase budget expenditure by R140.4 million, including R61 million for additional measures for the protection of mother and child, including expenditure on kindergartens, creches, boarding schools, infant feeding centers and additional catering facilities; R67.9 million for the acquisition of implements and equipment and the capital repair of buildings for educational, cultural, health care and social security institutions in rural areas, worker settlements and cities of rayon subordination; and R11.5 million for the provision of public services and amenities in rayon centers, cities of rayon subordination and worker settlements.

These appropriations are distributed as follows among the union republic budgets:

	Thousand Roubles
RSFSR	71,780
Ukrainian SSR	26,110
Belorussian SSR	5,440
Uzbek SSR	6,810
Kazakh SSR	9,010
Georgian SSR	2,830
Azerbaijan SSR	3,480
Lithuanian SSR	2,240
Moldavian SSR	2,330
Latvian SSR	1,670
Kirgiz SSR	1,760
Tadzhik SSR	2,050
Armenian SSR	2,150
Turkmen SSR	1,590
Estonian SSR	1,150

Taking into account the amendments indicated, it is proposed that the USSR state budget for 1980 be ratified with an income of R284,768.4 million and expenditure of R284,511.9 million, with an excess of income over expenditure of R256.5 million.

The standing commissions also examined the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget in 1978. A proposal is submitted that the report on the implementation of the state budget in 1978 be ratified, with income of R265.8 billion, expenditure of R260.2 billion and an excess of income over expenditure of R5.6 billion.

Comrades! In the course of the commissions' work deputies noted serious omissions in the work of the fuel sectors of industry, metallurgy, the chemical industry and railroad transport. In the current year the fulfillment of the plan for extracting coal and oil is not being insured. This is mainly associated with the underfulfillment of targets for the construction and commissioning of new capacities and the modernization of enterprises and with shortcomings in production management and planning and in material and technical provision. For instance, the 5-year plan provides for the construction and startup in 1979 of the first industrial installation for processing brown coal at the Krasnoyarsk TETs-2. However, the construction of this installation is being carried out extremely slowly and this is delaying the resolution of an important national economic task--the efficient utilization of the brown coal from the Kansk-Achinsk coalfield. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must reexamine the state of construction work at this installation and adopt measures to speed up its commissioning.

Another example--metal. One important cause of the overexpenditure of steel in producing rolled steel is the slow development of a continual process of casting steel, although this process makes it possible to increase the output of finished rolled steel, improve its quality and automate the casting process. At the same time the commissioning of the oxygen converter shop with continuous casting of billets at the Cherepovets metallurgical plant and the third converter in No 2 shop at the Novolipetskiy plant is being delayed. The planned capacity of the continuous steel casting installation at the Uzbekskiy metallurgical plant is being assimilated slowly.

The commissions recommend that ministries in fuel extracting sectors, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and construction ministries focus their attention on unresolved questions and adopt measures to improve organizational and planning work and insure the fuller utilization of intrasectorial reserves.

Capital construction in our country is proceeding on a huge scale: In 1979 alone fixed production capital will increase by R72 billion, or 7.2 percent. Through construction, technical refitting and modernization of existing enterprises capacities have been increased in industry, transport and other sectors of the national economy. A year ahead of schedule, the Nurek GES in the Tadzhik SSR has been commissioned at full capacity, the Tynda-Berkakit sector on the Baykal-Amur railroad has come into constant use and the construction of the main Kakhovskiy canal in the Ukraine and other major projects has been completed. New livestock complexes, elevators, grain storehouses and fodder concentrate enterprises have been constructed. A large number of projects for social and cultural purposes have been commissioned.

However, by no means are all collectives steadily fulfilling plan targets and commissioning projects on time. The main construction ministries failed to cope with the plan for the first 10 months of this year. These ministries are still working unevenly and failing to insure the equally distributed commissioning of construction projects over the year. As a result many enterprises and construction projects whose commissioning was envisaged by the plan for the first three quarters of the current year will be commissioned in December at best.

Last year, after examining the plan and budget, the standing commissions advised client ministries and construction ministries to adopt measures to insure the strict observance of norms for construction schedules, the prevention of the dispersal of finance and resources over a large number of projects and a reduction in the volume of uncompleted work and stocks of uninstalled equipment. However, these recommendations have still not been fully implemented.

One more question associated with capital construction. A paradoxical question, one might say. On the one hand construction organizations are systematically experiencing a shortage--sometimes acute--of cement, concrete, ferroconcrete structures, and wall and nonmetallic materials, and on the other hand they devote little attention to developing their production and do not adopt the necessary measures to speed up the construction of USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry projects. Moreover, the plans for construction and installation work on those projects are fulfilled worse than in the national economy as a whole, particularly by organizations under the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction.

In order to satisfy more fully the construction materials requirements of capital construction, and also of the population, the commissions consider it necessary to advise the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry in conjunction with other ministries and union republic councils of ministers to elaborate and implement in the 11th 5-year plan period measures to accelerate the development of the construction material industry.

In the time since the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum, which was convened, as is known, on Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's initiative, much work has been done in the country on land reclamation. The area of irrigated and drained agricultural land is more than 28 million hectares. [paragraph continues]

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the average annual grain yield from reclaimed land increased 50 percent in comparison with the preceeding 5-year plan, that of sugar beet increased 20 percent, and the production of fodder crops, vegetables and fruit increased.

However, it must be noted that there are substantial shortcomings in the development of land reclamation. From year to year large areas of reclaimed land are not used because of salinization, bog formation, flooding, failure to repair the irrigation network, reorganization and modernization and for organizational and economic reasons. Thus last year 196,000 hectares of irrigated land and 161,000 hectares of drained land were not used for these reasons. Matters must be arranged so as to insure that every hectare of recovered land, every cubic meter of water gives the greatest possible return. This has not been organized everywhere. For instance, in Georgia, Tadzhikistan and Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts the average yield for grain crops on irrigated land remains low.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is not completely fulfilling plans for land reclamation construction and is thereby failing to insure the timely commissioning of new projects. In 1978 only 33 of the 72 major projects scheduled for completion were actually completed. This year it is planned to commission 62 important construction projects, but only 12 have been completed in the first 9 months of the year. The land reclamation workers in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, the Ukraine and Kirgizia are behind schedule. In the commissions' opinion, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and union republic councils of ministers must adopt the necessary measures to improve the utilization of reclaimed land and insure high quality planning and construction of land reclamation systems and must strive to insure the comprehensive opening up of land areas.

In our country great attention is devoted to the development of science. According to the plan for 1980 the total appropriations for scientific research will be more than R21 billion. It is now becoming increasingly important to improve the efficiency and quality of scientific research and speed up the introduction of scientific achievements into the national economy. At the same time, according to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, in 1978 more than 2,000 scientific developments provided for by the plan were not completed. A total of 430 scientific institutions and VUZes failed to fulfill work plans, and nearly 30 percent of them are under the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Health and the USSR Academy of Sciences. It must be noted that the plan for the introduction of finished developments into the national economy was not fulfilled either.

The growth of the people's prosperity and the improvement of Soviet people's working and living conditions are always at the center of the attention of party and state. The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums set the expansion of output and raising of quality of goods as most important tasks for industry. During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have done definite work to increase production of goods in demand among the population, to organize the output of articles of improved design and to raise their quality. The level of production reached for many goods has made it possible to satisfy the population's demand more fully.

In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan production of cultural and everyday goods and household appliances will have increased by 34 percent. The plan for 1980 envisages producing R43.6 billion of these goods--an increase of almost 10 percent over 1979.

Although the achievements in this sphere are obvious, the existing reserves have still by no means been fully utilized and models of many consumer goods, especially goods that make housework easier for people, require improvement.

When speaking of the existing reserves, one cannot help noting that, while the plan for the production of cultural and everyday goods and domestic appliances in the first 10 months of the current year was fulfilled for the national economy as a whole, certain ministries and union republics failed to insure that the set targets were fulfilled. The lowest level of plan fulfillment is at the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industries and Household Appliances and the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Councils of Ministers and the Azerbaijan SSR, the Kazakh SSR and a number of others.

The range of cultural and everyday goods and domestic appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and radio goods is renewed and expanded only slowly. Production of the following is insufficient: enameled steel and aluminum utensils, gardening requisites, pottery, kitchen accesories and other goods in everyday demand: output of them could be susbstantially expanded by making more efficient use of production waste and local sources of raw materials. Unfortunately, there are still frequent instances where republican organs fail to use the resources available at local level to develop consumer goods production and seek to meet the population's demands for goods by shipping them in from other economic regions.

Ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers must persistently seek out potential for increasing production of cultural and everyday goods and domestic appliances, making maximum use of production reserves for this purpose. It is also necessary to intensify the attention paid to questions of expanding and improving the range and quality of goods in line with the population's demand and organizing the production of goods with new consumer characteristics. In their turn the USSR Ministry of Trade and Tsentrosoyuz must, on the basis of deeper study of customer demand, influence industry's work more actively with the aim of expanding and renewing the range and raising the quality of consumer goods and preventing the production of output deviating from the state standards and technical conditions.

Comrade deputies! A broad program of nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural wealth is being implemented in our country. The air of our cities and the waters of the Volga, Ural, Dnepr, western Dvina and Neman are becoming cleaner with every passing year. Measures are being implemented to protect land from erosion and definite shifts have been achieved in making comprehensive use of minerals.

However, matters are still a long way from being satisfactory in the sphere of environmental conservation and the rational use of natural wealth. Many nature conservation measures envisaged by the plans are implemented only slowly. The targets for the commissioning of nature conservation facilities are not being fulfilled at a number of power industry facilities, chemical plants, oil refineries, petrochemical plants, pulp and paper combines and enterprises in the coal, food and microbiological industries, and also nonferrous metallurgy, and as a result of this the necessary purification of effluent and industrial discharges into the atmosphere is not being insured. [paragraph continues]

The USSR ministries and departments whose enterprises are polluting the environment, and also the union republic councils of ministers must step up their monitoring of the implementation of nature conservation measures.

A large package of measures aimed at strengthening nature conservation and improving the use of natural wealth is envisaged in the state plan for 1980. The section of the plan entitled "Nature Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources" points out that R1.9 billion of capital investments are earmarked for measures for nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources. But, when speaking of this sum, it must be remembered that other sections of the plan also provide for spending for this purpose. Great funds are earmarked for improving the use of land, that most important natural resource: That is, for land reclamation and reforestation--and the latter is carried out on an area of more than 2 million hectares each year. Large appropriations are channeled into developing research in the sphere of nature conservation, devising and introducing low-waste and waste-free industrial processes and carrying out a number of other measures.

In the opinion of the commissions, USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Central Statistical Administration should devise methods of determining the total spending on carrying out nature conservation measures and measures to insure the rational use of natural resources so that the total volume of capital investments and budget appropriations earmarked by the state for these purposes can be indicated in the plan and budget, starting with the 11th 5-year plan.

Comrade deputies! Our country is on the threshold of the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and the approaching 26th CPSU Congress. In order to greet these outstanding events with new achievements, Soviet people are developing socialist competition more and more widely. Thousands of labor collectives and millions of leading workers have already fulfilled the targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. The working people of Moscow and Leningrad are in the front ranks of the nationwide socialist competition.

Our people are directing all their thoughts toward fulfilling the historic decisions of the 25th party congress. The immediate task is to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1980 and the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole. (applause)

PAPERS PUBLISH CLOSING SPEECHES AT SUPREME SOVIET JOINT SESSION

Baybakov Closing Speech

LD051559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text of closing speech by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, at 30 November Moscow joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet has comprehensively discussed the USSR state plan of economic and social development for 1980 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers.

The plan received full approval in the conclusions and coreports of the budget and planning and sectorial commissions and in the deputies' speeches. It was pointed out that this plan's implementation will make it possible to strengthen still further our motherland's economic might and to insure a further rise in the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards.

The deputies' speeches at the session noted the exceptionally great significance of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the session and of L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, which made an in-depth analysis of the results of the creative work of the party and the people over the past years of the 10th 5-Year Plan and clearly defined the chief tasks on which we must concentrate chief attention.

During the discussion of the USSR state plan of economic and social development for 1980 in the sittings of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet the deputies devoted great attention to questions of raising social production efficiency, to seeking out the reserves which exist in the national economy, to raising output quality and to accelerating scientific and technical progress. A significant proportion of the speeches was devoted to further developing agriculture, improving affairs in capital construction and transport and increasing attention to housing construction.

The conclusion of the budget and planning and sectorial commisions and the speeches of Deputies Khudayberdyyev, Orlov, Gorshkov, Saakyan and others drew attention to the incomplete utilization of production capacities in the chemical and petrochemical industries, ferrous metallurgy and machine building. In the plan for 1980 the USSR Gosplan has envisaged improved use of capacities and increased production as a result of this. However, as a consequence of the failure to fully commission capacities for the production of raw materials in previous years, it has not been thought possible in the 1980 plan to load existing capacities fully in a number of processing sectors. Therefore the task of eliminating as quickly as possible the discrepancies which have arisen is a very important one for ministries and departments. The plan provides for the necessary measures in this direction.

The conclusion of the budget and planning and sectorial commissions, the coreports and the speeches of deputies Orlov, Kozlovskiy and others quite rightly emphazized the need to improve the use of ferrous and nonferrous metals and to reduce waste by extending the range and improving the quality of metal and improving machine designs and machine-building technology.

As L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, our efforts must be directed toward qualitative changes in metallurgy, toward the introduction of new technological processes in sectors which consume metal and and also toward its rational and economical use.

No less significance must be attached to questions of saving fuel and electricity and making fuller use of local heat sources, as Deputies Masol, Vayno, Glebov, Sologub and others emphasized. Our country posses very great fuel and energy resources. Thanks to the efforts of fuel sector workers fuel production has increased considerably in the country in recent years. At the same time, with the growing scale of fuel consumption, it is necessary to devote ever-increasing attention to the economical and rational use of fuel. The 1980 plan provides for a considerable reduction in the consumption norms for electricity, fuel, metals and other raw materials. Ministries and union republics must formulate specific measures to realize these targets and insure their fulfillment. The potential for this is considerable, as evidenced by the experience of many progressive enterprises. Constant concern for saving fuel and raw materials is a very important task for every collective and every worker.

The speeches by Deputies Sologub, Dementyeva, Morozov, Isayev and others and the coreports of the budget and planning commissions quite rightly drew attention to the need to take decisive measures to concentrate material, financial and labor resources on the construction of projects nearing completion, to reduce volumes of incomplete construction and to raise the quality of construction. The 1980 state plan provides for appropriate measures to accelerate the construction and commissioning of production capacities. In addition, when conveying the plan to subordinate associations and enterprises, ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers must take measures to reduce the number of construction projects being newly begun, whose title lists are approved by them. Construction organizations must also prevent dispersal of means among numerous projects and insure the fulfillment of plans for the commissioning of production capacities and projects.

The speeches by Deputies [illegible]pova, Vayno, Yusupov, Saakyan and others and the coreports of the budget and planning commissions emphasized the need to seek opportunities to increase production of consumer goods and to improve their quality and extend their range in accordance with public demand.

The production volumes envisaged in the 1980 plan for foodstuffs, industrial commodities and cultural-domestic and household goods must be not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled. Therefore it is the paramount duty of ministries, departments and union republics to take effective measures to fulfill the plans outlined for production of consumer goods and their improved quality. Local industry and consumer cooperation, which possess considerable potential, must also engage more actively in producing consumer goods. More attention should also be devoted to developing subsidiary plots.

Comrade deputies! On examining the plan the USSR Supreme Soviet budget and planning commissions, sectorial commissions and youth affairs commissions submitted a proposal to increase consumer goods production and sales by R192 million and to increase state budget income by R140.4 million. It is proposed to increase by this amount spending under the union republic budgets and to channel these funds into additional measures for the protection of mothers and children, including expenditure on kindergartens, creches and boarding schools, provision of public services and amenities in rayon centers, cities of rayon subordination and workers settlements, acquisition of stock and equipment and capital repair of educational, cultural and social security buildings and establishments.

On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers permit me to report that these proposals have been considered and adopted. The appropriate amendments will be made to the 1980 state plan.

Proposals were also submitted at this session on other important questions of economic and cultural building. A number of criticisms were made of individual organization, ministries and the USSR Gosplan. On behalf of the USSR Government allow me to report that these proposals and observations on the USSR state plan of economic and social development for 1980 will be considered in detail and that appropriate decisions will be adopted on them.

In conclusion, allow me to express the confidence that our country's working people, inspired by the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions and by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instruction on key questions of economic development, will mount creative work to seek and utilize reserves for increased production and higher production efficiency for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1980 plan. (applause)

Garbuzov Concluding Speech

LD051621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text of closing speech by Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR finance minister, at 30 November joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The USSR 1980 state budget submitted for the approval of the USSR Supreme Soviet has been comprehensively discussed by the budget and planning commissions and other standing commissions of the chambers and has received the full support and approval of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies who have spoken.

The deputies unanimously noted that the new budget fully accords with the tasks of socio-economic development set by the 25th CPSU Congress and by subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and is further graphic evidence of the tireless concern of the party and the government to boost the country's economy and improve the people's prosperity.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions set out in the plenum speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, express the Leninist party's consistent and unswerving course toward improving work efficiency and quality in all elements of the national economy, and growth in labor productivity, the acceleration of production intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress and toward the improvement of planning and economic management. The Communist Party calls on the Soviet people, on party, state and economic organs and on trade union and Komsomol organizations to multiply their efforts in the struggle for the further strengthening of our homeland's economic might, the fulfillment of the 1980 plan targets and the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress instructions on questions of party economic policy.

The budget and planning commissions and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities have submitted a proposal to increase the USSR 1980 state budget's revenue by R140.4 million, comprising R103.3 million respect of turnover tax and R37.1 million in respect of payment from profits.

The commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers have proposed that, taking into account the applications from union republic councils of ministers, the resources elicited should be channeled into additional measures for maternity and child care in the sum of R61 million; R67.9 million for acquiring stock and equipment and for capital repairs to premises for educational, cultural, health care and social security establishments in the countryside, at workers' settlements and in cities of rayon subordination; and R11.5 million for the planning and provision of public services and amenities in rayon centers, cities of rayon subordination and workers' settlements.

The USSR Council of Ministers, having examined these proposals, has instructed me to inform you that the government considers it possible to adopt all these proposals.

All the questions raised by the budget and planning commissions and other standing commissions and also the proposals and recommendations made by deputies at the USSR Supreme Soviet session will be carefully examined by the USSR Ministry of Finance and reported to the USSR Council of Ministers. USSR Supreme Soviet deputies will be promptly informed of the decisions adopted by the USSR Ministry of Finance.

Comrade deputies! Our country is entering 1980 in an atmosphere of a great new upsurge of labor and political activity of the masses. On the threshold of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the forthcoming 26th CPSU congress a nationwide movement is being mounted to improve production efficiency and work quality and to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

This gives rise to firm confidence that the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party will raise even higher the banner of socialist competition and will direct their creative initiative and energy to the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

PRAVDA CARRIES NEW USSR LAWS, SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTIONS

LD051205 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 December 1979 publishes the following USSR laws and USSR Supreme Soviet resolutions, of which the first two are front-paged, the third published on pages 1 and 2, and the fourth on pages 1 and 3 and the remainder on page 2:

1. A 600-word "USSR Law on the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1980."

2. A 200-word "USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Course of the Execution of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1979."

3. A 1,000-word "USSR Law on the USSR State Budget for 1980."

4. A 7,000-word "USSR Law on People's Control in the USSR."

5. A 100-word "USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Approval of the Report on the Execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980."

6. A 350-word "USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Procedure for Bringing into Force the USSR Law 'On People's Control in the USSR.'"

7. Four USSR Supreme Soviet laws ratifying USSR Supreme Soviet decrees on amendments to legislation in social spheres, labor, pipeline protection, taxation, the extradition of convicted criminals to serve their sentence in their native country, and the formation of an All-Union USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far Eastern and Transbaykal Regions.

KUZNETSOV ATTENDS 27 NOVEMBER MEETING OF COUNCILS OF ELDERS

LD051019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Session of the Councils of Elders"]

[Text] A joint session of the Councils of Elders of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, which discussed questions linked with the agenda, the order of work and the organization of the holding of the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 10th Convocation, was held in the Kremlin on 27 November.

V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, reported on these questions.
A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, chaired the session.

Participating in the session were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RADIO MOSCOW CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

LD052230 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--Radio Moscow is known in the whole world. Its broadcasts are beamed to Europe and Asia, Australia, and Africa, North and South America, in native languages of countries of those continents.

Radio Moscow conducts broadcasts in 77 languages a total of 240 hours a day, a TASS correspondent has been told by Sergey Lapin, chairman of the Soviet Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee. He gave an interview in connection with the 50th anniversary of Soviet radio broadcasting to foreign countries. Broadcasts in English, he added, are conducted round the clock.

Sergey Lapin said that in its broadcasts Radio Moscow informs foreign listeners about events in the world, the life of peoples of the USSR, the consistent character of the peaceful foreign policy course of the Soviet state, its struggle for stronger friendship and cooperation between people.

Radio Moscow now receives over 300,000 letters a year from more than 150 countries. About 30,000 listeners have already responded to the contest held on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Soviet broadcasting to foreign countries. There are many letters from those who have been listening to Radio Moscow for scores of years.

A gala meeting held at the Bolshoy Theatre today was devoted to the Moscow Radio jubilee. Speaking at the meeting, Sergey Lapin conveyed to the Moscow Radio foreign broadcasting service workers congratulations from Leonid Brezhnev.

GRISHIN PRESENTS REPORT TO MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

LD052150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The results of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the city party organization were discussed today by participants of a plenum of the Moscow Gorkom. A report was given by Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. It was noted at the plenum that the national economy of Moscow had made substantial progress in all directions of economic and social development. A good foundation has thus been laid for the successful completion of the 5-year plan.

The participants of the plenum devoted great attention to the search for reserves to increase the efficiency of production and to improve the quality of all work. There are still not a few unresolved questions in the city's national economy. It was stressed that the party organizations must concentrate attention on the resolution of some of the most important national economic problems which were spoken of in a speech at the [presumably Central Committee] plenum by Comrade Brezhnev.

It is necessary to pursue work with persistence in the development of power engineering, metallurgy, machine building, light and other sectors of industry, the fuel and energy base, and to utilize to the maximum reserves and possibilities to improve work on the railroads and other forms of transport. The plenum of the Moscow Gorkom on the main approved the draft plan for the integrated economic and social development of Moscow and the draft budget for the capital for next year.

BRYANSK OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES RURAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

LD051155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[From roundup of correspondent reports under the general headline "News From Party Organizations"]

[Text] Bryansk--An obkom plenum has discussed questions of social development in the countryside. While not belittling what has been done, the speakers talked with high exactingness of the unresolved tasks and prospects. In the next 5-year plan twice as many schools as today will be constructed in the oblast's rural rayons, 120 percent more housing and 80 percent more club establishments.

MASHEROV HOLDS TALKS WITH NOVGORODSKIY OBKOM DELEGATION

LD051157 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 22 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Belta report: "Familiarization With Leading Experience"]

[Excerpts] A group of Novgorodskiy CPSU Obkom party workers arrived in Belorussia on 21 November. The group is headed by party obkom First Secretary V.A. Antonov.

A conversation took place at the Belorussian CP Central Committee. R.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, described the republic party organization's multifaceted activity to mobilize the urban and rural working people to successfully fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and plans and socialist pledges of the fourth year and 5-year plan as a whole. During the conversation there was a wide discussion of agricultural development prospects, problems relating to increasing soil fertility, agricultural crop yields and livestock raising productivity and questions relating to restructuring the countryside and solving social problems and problems of daily life.

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS CHIATURA, MENTIONS STALIN

LD050849 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 November 1979 published on pages 1 and 2 a GRUZINFORM report under the heading "Chiatura: A Century and an Epoch--The Presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the Georgian Magganese City," reporting the scene in Chiatura for its centennial centennial celebrations and the 16 November ceremony in the metallurgists' Palace of Culture to present the order. The report includes a 4,900-word report on the speech delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, who presented the award, in which he notes the city's achievements and mentions outstanding residents. The speech includes a single reference to "such outstanding revolutionaries as Iosif Stalin" and others, who once worked in the city.

The same paper frontpages a GRUZINFORM report on Shevardnadze's visit to Chiatura, headed "on the eve of the celebration," the text of which is as follows:

"Chiatura is in festive attire. The city is marking its centennial. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, arrived here 16 November to present the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the working people for successes achieved in economic and cultural building and in connection with the centennial of the city's foundation.

"Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze met with members of the Chiatura Party Gorkom Bureau and leaders of enterprises, construction sites and institutions, went to the Dimitrov and Akhali Itkhvisi ore administrations and the enrichement factories of the Chiatur-marganets ore combine, visited the miners' preventive clinic and other projects, had talks with workers and inquired about their working and living conditions.

"T. Margvelashvili, first secretary of Chiatura Party Gorkom, and the participants in the meeting reported on progress in the fulfillment by the city's working people of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for 1979 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

"Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that the efforts of party, soviet and public organizations and all the city's working people must not be aimed at speeding up the rate of economic development and insuring improved production efficiency and work quality in all sectors and the full utilization of existing reserves and wished the famous Georgian miners great new successes in all their deeds.

"Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze was accompanied by P.G. Gilashvili and S.Ye. Khabeishvili."

GEORGIA'S ZNAURSKIY RAYKOM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD051245 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Znaurskiy Party Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Znaurskiy Georgian CP Raykom Plenum has been held to discuss an organizational matter.

The plenum released N.Ye. Urdzhumelashvili from the post of Znaurskiy Raykom first secretary and bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work.

S.Sh. Kurtishvili was elected Znaurskiy Raykom first secretary.

F.S. Sanakoyev, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom, participated in the plenum's work.

SUVOROVSKIY RAYKOM, MOLDAVIA, REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD050857 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[ATEM report: "Suvorovskiy Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Suvorovskiy Raykom plenum was held 19 November to examine an organizational question.

The plenum relieved V.I. Grek of his duties as raykom first secretary and bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work.

I.N. Russu was elected Suvorovskiy Raykom first secretary and bureau member.

N.V. Merenishchev, second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

BAKU PAPER REPORTS OPENING DAY OF AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM

LD051119 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Nov 79 p 1 LD

["Information Report on the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum began its work on 19 November.

The plenum is discussing the question of "tasks of Azerbaijan's party organizations in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 22 February 1979 resolution 'On Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR.'"

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered a report.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevansky Obkom; B.S.Kevorkov, first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom; Yu.K. Rzayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; F.R. Mustafayev, first secretary of Shemakhinskiy Raykom; M.G. Askerov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of agriculture; N.V. Nikitin, chairman of the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Ismaillinskiy Rayon; N.Kh. Abbasov, first secretary of Agdzhabedinskiy Raykom; I.A. Mamedov, first secretary of Lenkoranskiy Gorkom; S.G. Gadzhiyev, chief of the Azerbaijan Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources Contruction; I.Sh. Shamiyev, chairman of the "Azplodoovshchprom" Association; G.F. Gasanov, first secretary of Tauzskiy Raykom; S.A. Akhmedov, team leader at the "Eni Mugan" Kolkhoz in Salyanskiy Rayon; B.B. Khalilov, rector of the Azerbaijan Agamaliogly Agricultural Institute; and D.M. Asanov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of rural construction.

The following are participating in the plenum's work: V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the food industry; N.Ye. Kruchina, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; V.M. Nikoforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department. N.P. Gusev deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan; and L.G. Tarasov, a CPSU Central Committee executive.

The plenum is continuing its work today, November 20.

PAVLODARSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' WORK

LD050851 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 November 1979 carries on page 3 a 200-word KAZTAG report entitled "Militancy of Party Organizations" on a Pavlodarskiy Obkom Plenum which discussed the question "on measures to further enhance the role and militancy of party organizations in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress." B.V. Isayev, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Obkom, reportedly delivered a report.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ADOPT RESOLUTION ON CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

LD050745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Further Developing and Improving the Activities of Consumer Cooperatives." The resolution points out that the activities of consumer cooperatives have enjoyed considerable development on the basis of the successful implementation of the Communist Party's policy. Their role in providing the population with consumer goods and in improving and strengthening ties between the city and the countryside has increased. The democratic bases of the consumer cooperative system have been considerably strengthened. The number of cooperatives' members has topped 60 million, and their activeness in exercising leadership and control over the work of cooperative organizations and enterprises has increased.

The international activities of the Soviet consumer cooperative system have enjoyed broad development. A member of the international cooperative alliance, it consistently comes out for the unity of progressive cooperatives of all countries in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers believes that the level of consumer cooperatives' organizational and economic activities still does not fully accord with the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums. Substantial shortcomings occur in trade services to the population. Proper attention is not always devoted to increasing the production and supply of commodities needed by rural inhabitants or to improving their quality and range, and little initiative is shown with regard to bringing local commodity resources into commodity turnover and increasing production of commodities in cooperative enterprises. Full use is not made of the potential for extending purchases of agricultural products and raw materials from kolkhozes, sovkhozes and citizens' private plots or for increasing procurements of wild fruits, berries, mushrooms, medicinal and industrial raw materials and other local types of produce.

In many parts of the country, particularly in regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Siberia, the Far East and Kazakhstan, the state of the consumer cooperatives' material and technical base does not meet the demands being made; a considerable proportion of stores, dining rooms, warehouses, bakery enterprises and enterprises of procurement organizations are housed in unsuitable premises and poorly provided with trade and technological equipment, machinery and mechanisms.

The Tsentrosoyuz and local consumer cooperative organizations allow serious shortcomings in work with cadres, fail to take proper measures to reinforce the leaders of cooperatives and their enterprises with enterprising, trained workers and do not display the necessary persistence in eradicating waste, embezzlement and losses from mismanagement. Cadre turnover is not being reduced, few women and young people are nominated to cooperative organs of management and control and there cases of violations of internal cooperative democracy.

Party and soviet organs in a number of places inadequately tackle questions of the activities of consumer cooperative organizations and do not give them the necessary assistance in developing and improving the material and technical base, in selecting, placing and training cadres or in mobilizing labor collectives to fulfill and overfulfill the set plans and targets and to improve services for the population.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers consider the most important tasks of the Tsentrosoyuz and of republic, kray and oblast potrebsoyuzes to be to further raise the efficiency and quality of the work of all components of the consumer cooperative system, to improve considerably the organization of trade and public catering in the countryside and to make fuller use of opportunities for increasing volumes of retail commodity turnover and purchases of agricultural products and raw materials and for expanding consumer goods production in cooperative enterprises. To these ends it is necessary to strengthen the material and technical base in every possible way, to develop the economic initiative and social activeness of consumer cooperatives, to enhance their role in the fulfillment of plan targets and in the struggle to safeguard and augment cooperative socialist property and to insure the broad participation of cooperative members and workers in the management of state and public affairs in accordance with the set tasks.

Union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispokoms and rayispolkoms are instructed to give effective assistance to cooperative organizations in fulfilling the tasks set them and to make every possible contribution to further improving management and broadening the initiative of consumer cooperatives in developing and improving trade, procurement and production activities and to widely involve labor collectives in the socialist competition for high indicators in their work and for fuller satisfaction of rural workers' needs. Unflagging attention is to be paid to reinforcing cooperative organs with trained workers with good knowledge of the matter and constant concern is to be shown for the development of internal cooperative democracy.

The resolution approves the measures elaborated by the Tsentrosoyuz Board to develop the activities of consumer cooperatives in the period 1981-1985. These measures provide for:

The further strengthening of the material and technical base of trade, procurements of agricultural produce and consumer goods production, as well as the implementation of housing and cultural-domestic construction; the channeling of capital investments to the tune of R5.35 billion into these purposes in 1981-1985; specific targets for the construction and commissioning of stores, public catering and bakery enterprises, general commodity warehouses, cold stores and storehouses for potatoes, vegetables and fruit;

Improved organization and increased purchases of agricultural products from the public and from kolkhozes at agreed prices, and the more extensive development and improvement of trade in them in cities and workers settlements; increased production in consumer cooperative enterprises of canned goods, sausage products, confectionery, nonalcoholic drinks, beer and also nonfood consumer goods, including domestic and household goods in public demand, pottery articles, toys, souvenirs, wooden articles and other commodities and the enhanced quality of products;

Fuller use of the potential of consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises for increasing meat production as the result of fattening animals on food waste and raising rabbits and poultry;

Further growth in production at consumer cooperative bakery enterprises so as to resolve in the next few years the task of fully satisfying the rural population's requirements for industrially baked bread and flour products;

An increase in the production and sale by public catering enterprises of semifinished products, culinary, confectionery and bakery products and nonalcoholic drinks of their own making;

The extensive development of mail-order trade against orders both from cooperative stores and from individual citizens and the construction for these purposes of modern highly mechanized mail-order bases in different zones of the country;

A considerable improvement in trade services for the population, improved organization of trade in clothes, footwear, cultural-domestic and household goods and commodities for children and the concentration of sales of these commodities in department stores and specialized stores; the implementation of specific measures to improve trade in small and remote centers of population, as well as services for rural workers employed in field work, on livestock-raising farms and on distant pastures; the expansion of trade in books in rural localities;

The implementation of measures for the broad introduction of the comprehensive rationalization of the work of consumer cooperative enterprises by modernizing and making more efficient use of trade, warehouse and production areas and introducing scientific labor organization and progressive forms of services convenient for the population;

The broadening of the network and the improvement of the work of consumer cooperative educational institutions, particularly in the regions of Siberia and the Far East, the improvement of the educational process and the raising of the standard of instruction of students and pupils, and the organization in 1981-1985 of the training of 40,300 specialists with the highest qualifications, 260,000 specialists with middle qualifications and 855,000 workers of the mass trades.

Union republic councils of ministers, the Tsentrosoyuz, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources are entrusted with taking measures to expand the network of trade and public catering enterprises on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises in order to insure that by 1985 every sovkhoz central precinct has stores and dining rooms which meet modern requirements. Kolkhozes are recommended to give consumer cooperative organizations assistance in fulfilling work on the construction of stores, dining rooms and bakeries with their own resources.

The resolution makes it incumbent on the USSR Gosplan, union republic councils of ministers and the appropriate ministries and departments:

To provide in draft annual plans for the fulfillment for consumer cooperatives of the necessary volumes of contract work for the construction of wholesale bases, trade centers, department stores, potato, vegetable and fruit warehouses, mechanized bakeries and other large enterprises;

To allocate to the Tsentrosoyuz and union republic Potrebsoyuzes materials, equipment and construction roadbuilding machinery and mechanisms in volumes insuring the fulfillment of the set plans of construction and installation work being carried out from the resources of consumer cooperative construction organization and the plans for the production of Tsentrosoyuz enterprises of specialized motor transport, metal shelving, display packaging [tara-oborudovaniye] and furniture for equipping trade enterprises;

To provide consumer cooperative organizations with the necessary quantity of hoisting and transportation equipment, refrigeration, trade, technological and other equipment, computer technology and containers for potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab are instructed to provide in draft annual plans for increased production and supplies to trade organizations of timber, construction and roofing materials, sanitary ware and paint and varnish products. When distributing market allocations to these commodities, as well as to gardening and truck gardening implements and other household goods, union republic councils of ministers are to take account of the need to satisfy more fully and rural population's requirements for them.

Union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to allocate the Potrebsoyuzes trucks, specialized and light motor vehicles, buses, motor vehicle trailers, tractors and tractor trailers to insure freight shipments in accordance with the volumes of commodity turnover and procurements of agricultural produce and raw materials set for consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises.

The resolution extends the rights of the Tsentrosoyuz in resolving a number of questions of economic and financial activity.

The USSR Gosbank is permitted to grant long-term credits to consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises for the construction and enlargement of enterprises to produce consumer goods and of fattening and subsidiary farms for periods of up to 10 years.

When elaborating draft annual and long-term plans, the USSR Gosplan, union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Tsentrosoyuz are entrusted with providing for the training of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education for consumer cooperatives in accordance with the need for them.

The Tsentrosoyuz' proposal that the Central Scientific Research Laboratory for the Study of Demand be transformed into the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cooperative Trade Economics (with branches in the union republics) has been accepted and it is entrusted with carrying out scientific research into economic problems relating to the activities of consumer cooperatives.

Approval has been given to the Komsomol Central Committee's proposal that 150,000 Komsomol members and young people be sent to work at consumer cooperative enterprises on Komsomol travel warrants in 1981-1985. The Tsentrosoyuz and local consumer cooperative organs are entrusted with creating the necessary conditions for young workers' fruitful labor and studies and with showing constant concern for raising the qualifications of young men and women and improving their everyday life and leisure.

The Tsentrosoyuz and the Central Committee of the State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers Trade Union are obliged to display greater initiative in broadening the socialist competition in labor collectives of cooperative organizations and enterprises and to direct their efforts toward fulfilling the set plan targets and improving services for the population.

The Tsentrosoyuz is recommended:

To continue work on further improving the organizational structure of consumer cooperative, particularly its lower link--the consumer societies--as well as the mechanism of management of the cooperative economy and to devote more attention to observance of the rules of consumer societies and unions and the principles of cooperative democracy. To enhance the role of consumer cooperative control organs, to develop in every possible way criticism and self-criticism in all components of the consumer cooperative system and to improve the work style, forms and methods of the apparatus of consumer societies and unions;

To implement the necessary measures to raise the standard of mass cultural work among cooperative members and consumer cooperative workers, to practice more widely the holding of amateur art reviews and sports festivals and to diversify the forms of work of cooperative clubs, libraries and Red corners;

To actively develop comprehensive cooperation with the socialist countries' cooperative organizations, as well as businesses and friendly ties with cooperatives in developing and capitalist countries, helping to strengthen the unity of the ranks of the international cooperative movement; to strive for the further development and increased efficiency of the foreign trade activities of consumer cooperatives.

Union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are entrusted with taking measures to raise the standard of party political and educational work in consumer cooperative labor collectives with a view to mobilizing them to successfully fulfill plan targets, with strengthening leadership to these collectives' primary party organizations and with increasing their role in the struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena and in molding in workers communist awareness, a sense of responsibility for the assigned task and high moral qualities.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that consumer cooperative workers will achieve great new successes in developing and improving their activities and in fulfilling their plans and socialist pledges and will do everything in their power to better and more fully satisfy the Soviet people's requirements for commodities and services.

AZERBAIJAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES OIL, GAS INDUSTRY SHORTFALLS

LD051637 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Important Tasks for the Oil and Gas Extracting Industry"]

[Text] A conference of party and economic workers in the republic's oil and gas extracting industry, under the auspices of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, was held in the republic's S.M. Kirov House of Political Enlightenment. Taking part in the conference were secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms in oil regions, leaders of the Azneft and Kaspmorneftegazprom associations and their enterprises, secretaries of party committees and primary party and Komsomol organizations, chairman of local trade union committees and production frontrunners and innovators in the republic's oil and gas industry. Taking part in the work of the conference were executives of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and the republic's Gosplan and leaders of ministries and departments in the fuel, energy and various other sectors of industry, the Azerbaijan Trade Unions Council and the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee.

The results of the conference held by the CPSU Central Committee in October, at which tasks were set for party and economic organs in fuel sectors of industry in the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on questions of developing the country's fuel and energy complex, were discussed.

A report was delivered by G.N. Seidov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. Taking part in the discussion of the report were B.A. Gadzhiyev, general director of the Azneft production association; M.K. Bolotnikov, first secretary of Ordzhonikidzevskiy Azerbaijan CP Raykom; A.B. Suleymanov, chief of the Kaspmorneftegazprom all-union industrial association; G. Yu. Guseynov, master of capital repair of wells at the Artemneftegaz oil and gas extraction administration; S.N. Fataliyev, chief of the Muradkhailyneft oil and gas extraction administration; F.G. Aliiskenderov, secretary of the Gobustan UBR [expansion unknown--possibly: prospecting drilling administration] party committee, and G.G. Gumbatov, chief of the N. Narimanov oil and gas extraction administration.

The report stressed that the Communist Party, the Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally devote great attention to further building up the country's fuel and energy potential. In recent years fuel extraction and electricity generation have increased considerably in the country. At the same time national economy requirements for fuel and energy resources are constantly increasing. The conference in the CPSU Central Committee set party and economic organs great and crucial tasks in further improving the activity of oil and gas extracting associations and improving production efficiency and work quality in all sectors. These tasks are particularly pressing for our republic.

The oil and gas extracting industry is one of the leading sectors of Azerbaijan's economy. The oilmen's selfless labor, their rich experience and their creative initiative have won them well-earned acknowledgement and profound respect. The state of oil and gas extraction and questions associated with the further development of fuel sectors are under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's unremitting attention. In the years of the 9th and 10th 5-year plans capital investment in the sector's development has increased considerably and the Bakhar, Bulla-More, Kyursangya-Yuzhnaya, Muradkhanly and other deposits have begun to be exploited. The frontiers of geological and prospecting work in the Caspian Sea and in the republic's central and western regions have broadened considerably. Gas extraction has increased nearly 150 percent in that period and the rate of the fall in the level of oil extraction has been considerably reduced. Socialist competition has been further developed and many valuable initiatives and innovations have been disseminated.

At the same time, the conference noted, by no means has everything been done to insure the full utilization of the reserves and potentials of the republic's oil and gas extraction industry. In the period of the 10th 5-Year Plan which has elapsed the Azneft and Kaspmorneftegazprom associations have permitted laggardness in extracting oil and in delivering it for refining. Nor has a fundamental breakthrough been made this year. Serious shortcomings occur in geological prospecting and drilling work, drilling plans are not being fulfilled and the frequency of accidents in drilling is high. Ancillary construction work and the opening up of promising new deposits are proceeding at an inadequate rate. The efficiency of geological and technical measures being carried out is low and work on the underground and capital repair of wells and the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, secondary and tertiary methods of extracting oil and other progressive technological processes requires substantial improvements. A particularly large number of shortcomings exist in the work of the N. Narimanov, Serebrovskiy, Siazanneft, Karadagneft and Muradkhanlyneft oil and gas extraction administrations and the Neftyanyye Kamni, Sangachaly, Kursanginskoye, Dzharlinskoye and other drilling administrations.

As was noted at the conference, the laggardness of the republic's oil and gas industry is explained above all by the fact that the leaders of the Azneft and Kaspmorneftegazprom associations and of their enterprises and party committees are not concerned to the necessary extent with mobilizing labor collectives to eliminate existing shortcomings, seek out and bring into operation all reserves and potentials for production and fulfill plans and pledges.

The tasks of party and economic organs in further developing the republic's oil and gas industry, improving the activity of all structural subdepartments and improving labor and production discipline at all levels of production were examined comprehensively and in depth at the conference.

Party and economic organs are instructed to adopt effective measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, improve the state of affairs in the sector in the current year and insure the unconditional fulfillment of plans from the beginning of 1980. Taking into account the importance of providing the national economy and the population with fuel and energy resources in the fall-winter period, particular significance is attached to successful work in the republic's oil and gas industry in the last quarter of this year and the first quarter of 1980.

The attention of Azerbaijan CP gorkoms and raykoms and party committees of enterprises was drawn to the need to further strengthen party leadership over the activity of labor collectives, to improve the standard of organizational and mass political work, to activate the activity of primary party organizations, to improve control and checking of the execution of decisions adopted and to increase exactingness toward leaders of the state of affairs in the sectors entrusted to them.

Economic leaders and party and trade union organizations are set the task of improving the organization of socialist competition, improving the exchange of leading experience and striving to insure the dissemination everywhere of patriotic initiatives and valuable innovations, the retention of cadres in production and the creation of the necessary working, living and leisure conditions for oilmen.

The conference noted the need to step up the struggle for thrift and the national utilization of fuel and energy resources. It is important to strive to insure that measures are implemented in all collectives to reduce fuel and electricity expenditure and sharply reduce waste.

Crucial tasks were set at the conference for the republic's machine building, transport and power industry workers. The oilmen expect more effective help from them in supplying modern oilfield equipment and spare parts, improving transport services and insuring an uninterrupted electricity supply.

The conference participants gave assurances that Azerbaijan's oil and gas industry workers will do everything necessary for the fulfillment of plans and targets for the fourth quarter and for the final year of the 5-year plan and will worthily greet the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan and the formation of the republic's communist party.

Taking part in the work of the conference were A. G. Kerimov, member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Baku Party Gorkom, and Z. I. Guseynova, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Azerbaijan Trade Unions Council.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DECREE ON FACTORY TRADE UNIONS

LD051431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text of "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on Amending the Statute on the Rights of the Factory, Plant and Local Trade Union Committee" dated 11 November 1979, Moscow]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To establish that trade union organizers elected at enterprises and in institutions and organizations, to the extent of their competence, shall enjoy the rights provided for in the statute on the rights of the factory, plant and local trade union committee.

2. To amend Section 1 of Article 31 of the statute on the rights of the factory, plant and local trade union committee laid down by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 27 September 1971 (reports of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 1971, No 39, p 382) to read as follows:

"The present statute extends to shop committees of an enterprise's trade union and to trade union organizers to the extent of their competence."

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

USSR DEPUTY PETROLEUM INDUSTRY MINISTER REPLIES TO CRITICISMS

LD051021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Criticism": "'Cadres for the North'"]

[Text] The article with that title published in PRAVDA 16 September stated that the Ministry of Petroleum Industry is failing to train skilled cadres for the accelerated opening up of Tyumenskaya Oblast deposits. Replying to that newspaper article, Deputy Minister E. Khalimov has reported that in the interests of the still more rapid development of the oil region a technical college will be built and opened in the next few years in Nizhnevartovsk, as will two vocational and technical schools in Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk and also four training-course combines in Tyumen, Nefteyugansk, Nizhnevartovsk and Surgut. The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Tyumenskaya Oblast Main Administration of the Petroleum and Gas Industry will also take into consideration in their practical work the criticisms made in the article on questions of selection, placement and training of leading, engineering and technical cadres.

OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

LD050855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Raising Efficiency"]

[Text] Gorkiy, 23 November--Communists at many of the oblast's enterprises have accumulated experience of cooperation between clients and builders and planners which promotes the accelerated creation and startup of new capacities. This was discussed at the obkom plenum held today which discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in mobilizing collectives to raise production efficiency, accelerate the startup and make fuller use of productive capacities and fulfill the 5-year plans.

The speaker--Yu. N. Khristoradnov, first secretary of the party obkom, and other speakers at the plenum noted that increasing attention is being paid to raising production efficiency. Guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's directions and the maximal utilization of the economic potential created in the national economy, party organizations at many enterprises place these questions at the center of political and organizational work and have achieved considerable successes.

At the same time there are a considerable number of construction projects which have been excessively protracted, capacities which have not been fully assimilated, and at a number of enterprises modern equipment is used poorly. The plenum participants revealed the causes of these shortcomings and outlined measures to eliminate them.

B.I. Gostev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, took part in the plenum's work.

EXPLORATORY SATELLITE COSMOS-1146 LAUNCHED

ID051420 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1146 was launched in the USSR today to continue the space exploration program. The initial period of its revolution is 93.9 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--497, the minimum--441 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit--65.9 degrees.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

ID041255 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Nov 79 p 8 LD

[Jean George dispatch: "Research into Safety"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 November--Soviet experts think that the accident at the U.S. nuclear power station at Three Mile Island last March definitely proves that these installations have very sound safety systems.

"The accident was serious and yet there were no reports of casualties or damage to the environment."

This paradoxical opinion was expressed by Vladimir Tsikanov, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Atomic Reactors located in Dmitrovgrad, some 100 km east of Ulyanovsk in the Volga. I questioned him on safety at Soviet installations.

"Our hermetic sealing and cooling system is more extensive than that of American power stations," he added. "Therefore it is true to say that electricity generated by nuclear means is less dangerous for the environment than electricity generated by thermal means."

Yuriy Chechotkin, head of the institute's thermal reactor department told me, for his part: "In the history of nuclear energy in the USSR there have been no breakdowns resulting in atmospheric pollution, only equipment failures."

The statement made by these experts would carry even more weight if information on real accidents and their possible consequences for the staff was more complete. In any case the Dmitrovgrad institute's activities prove that there is a great deal of concern about safety in nuclear power stations in the USSR.

The institute, which was founded 25 years ago, has a fast breeder reactor and a thermal reactor. It studies equipment, safety systems, the recovery of waste and the possibility of using this type of power station for urban heating. "We draw up recommendations for all existing power stations and all power stations under construction," the director explained.

"These are world experiments," he continued, "and we are working in collaboration with French researchers in particular." V. Tsikanov stressed the importance of experiments in the field of heating. "In far-flung areas of the USSR small power stations could supply the hot water vital to urban comfort." Of course he is thinking of all the pioneer cities of Siberia in the Far East and far north of Siberia.

The Dmitrovgrad institute has not had any accidents since its reactors have been operating. It supplies electricity to the city and region of Ulyanovsk. At the moment the hot water is used exclusively by the research center.

RESEARCH VESSELS, SCIENTISTS JOIN POLLUTION PROJECT

ID041435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 79 p 6 LD

[A. Makarova report: "How is your Health, Ocean?"]

[Text] Vladivostok--The scientific research vessel Academician Korolev left Nakhodka yesterday on its 26th voyage. It has joined the International Combined Marine Expedition, which aims to study the background characteristics of ocean and atmospheric pollution by various substances, both anthropogenic and natural.

Scientists from various countries are combining forces in order to solve this important and complex problem. Swedish experts are taking part in this expedition with Soviet scientists. This joint operation will be the final stage in research into the global biochemical cycle of sulfur in the environment. Here is what Doctor of Geographical Sciences G. V. Svinukhov, deputy director of scientific work at the Far Eastern Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorology (FESRIH), has to say about the expedition program:

The site chosen for the work is as far as possible from industrial regions, but some pollutants are characteristically global in distribution. Data obtained in the course of the expedition on water and air pollution will therefore subsequently serve as the basis of scientific forecasts of the dynamics of their accumulation and impact on the environment.

Another of the researchers' tasks is to study the flow and distribution of substances capable of altering the earth's radiation characteristics and in so doing affect the planet's climate. Thus it is well known that in recent decades a significant increase has been observed in the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which traps long-wave radiation leaving the surface of the earth. How the gas is transferred from the atmosphere to the ocean and how much of it is transferred has still not yet been definitely established.

Another example of a possible effect on the climate is the buildup in the atmosphere of widely-used industrial freons which as a result of photochemical reactions can effect the earth's ozone layer, a reduction of which can, after all, lead to an increase in the flow of short-wave radiation from space to the earth's surface. This shows clearly how important it is to study the flow of carbon dioxide across the "atmosphere-ocean" interface and the dynamics of freon buildup in the atmosphere.

A comprehensive maritime rocket experiment will also be conducted in the waters of the Indian and the Pacific oceans. Another four Soviet scientific-research vessels will also be taking part in it apart from the Academician Korolev. They will all be making coordinated soundings of the upper layers of the atmosphere using meteorological rockets. This is important mainly to create empirical models of the atmosphere up to altitudes of 80-100 kilometers. The fact is that until now meteorologists have not known enough about the physics of stratospheric processes, their interaction and their impact on processes in the troposphere. The rocket experiment will thus help us to take a step forward in formulating long-term and ultra long-term weather forecasts.

In addition, all the vessels will have teams of synoptic meteorologists, meteorologists, hydrologists and chemical hydrologists aboard. Their job is to gather and process aerosynoptic data, compile up-to-the-minute weather forecasts for the route and monitor a whole range of hydrometeorological factors in the atmosphere and the ocean. It is planned to actually process this data on board with the help of a computer and to convey it to the USSR Hydrometeorological Center and the FESRIH.

ARTICLES ON SOVIET PEACE POLICY MARK MISSILE TROOPS DAY

Grigoryev Article

LD051533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 1-2 LD

[Article by Col Gen M. Grigoryev, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Soviet Forces, under the general headline "19 November Is Missile Troops and Artillery Day": "Loyal Sons of the Fatherland"]

[Excerpts] On 19 November the Soviet people and the servicemen of the armed forces celebrate Missile Troops and Artillery Day--a glorious patriotic holiday in our motherland.

Within a short time the Rocket Forces have increased both numerically and qualitatively. Today, with powerful missiles of various kinds, well-defended launchsites, automated communications systems, reliable tactical control facilities, and highly skilled personnel utterly dedicated to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, they are a formidable barrier to implementation of the imperialist aggressors' perfidious schemes.

First-rate equipment and people with a perfect mastery of it form the basis of the Rocket Forces high level of combat readiness. The supreme form of this readiness is the performance of combat duty. This is regarded as the fulfillment of a task of particular state importance and requires great moral, physical and spiritual effort from personnel. This state of readiness is the main restraining factor on the aggressive adventures of the forces hostile to socialism. It is maintained with the humanitarian aim of insuring that destructive nuclear missile weapons are never used by anyone.

We cannot fail to take account of the military preparations by the imperialist forces and their accomplices. Under cover of lying fantasy of the so-called "Soviet military threat" they are whipping up the arms race, developing new types of lethal weapons, increasing military budgets and trying at all costs to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries.

Our motherland is a peace-loving state. The whole history of its development bears witness to this. For more than 60 years now the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between the Soviet state and capitalist countries has formed the basis of CPSU and Soviet Government foreign policy. Time and again the Soviet Union has put forward initiatives on reducing armed forces, on banning the most lethal weapons and on disarmament. The Soviet Government has put forward proposals on halting the production and gradually reducing the stocks of all types of nuclear weapons until they are completely eliminated and on a complete and universal ban on the testing of such weapons. The Soviet Union has proposed that an international convention be concluded on the nonuse of nuclear weapons at the present time. The sole aim of the Soviet Union's internal and foreign policy is to create reliable conditions for the Soviet people's peaceful and creative labor.

The CPSU Central Committee, headed by that consistent champion of peace Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, is making particularly great efforts to strengthen the process of easing international tension under present conditions. Any sober-minded person can see that political detente cannot last without military detente. The new foreign policy initiative put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin 6 October on the unilateral withdrawal of up to 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and quantity of other military equipment from GDR territory over the next 12 months is therefore of special significance.

The Soviet Union has declared itself ready to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in the western regions of its territory provided there is no further deployment of such weapons in West Europe. Confirming that it is ready to start talks on SALT III once SALT II has come into force, the USSR proposes that within their framework there be discussion of the possibilities of limiting not only intercontinental, but also other types of arms while strictly observing the principle of equal security.

But, as is shown by recent political events, the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO military bloc are not in a hurry to support our peace-loving proposals, quite the reverse--they envisage deploying in West Europe new types of strategic nuclear missile weapons capable of delivering strikes against the USSR.

With the international situation as it is, it is the missile troops' bounded duty to maintain tireless vigilance and a high level of combat readiness. Socialist competition under the slogan "vigilantly guard socialism's gains and do everything possible to increase the level of combat readiness and military skill" has been widely developed among the troops.

The missile troops and artillerymen are deeply conscious of their personal responsibility for the security of their motherland and all the socialist community countries. They are always on the alert and always ready to perform with honor their patriotic and international duty to defend socialism's gains, the cause of peace and the peoples' security at the Communist Party's first call and on the orders of the motherland.

Peredelskiy Article

LD051603 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Marshal of Artillery G. Peredelskiy, commander of Ground Forces' Rocket and Artillery Troops, under the general headline "Tomorrow Is Missile and Artillery Troops' Day": "Guarding Peace"]

[Excerpt] Directing the people's efforts toward implementing the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress, our party and government are resolutely and consistently pursuing a policy of preventing another world war and easing international tension and are persistently implementing a peace-loving foreign policy.

This was convincingly reaffirmed by the Soviet Union's proposals, which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, put forward in his 6 October Berlin speech.

As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document points out, the new Soviet initiative on the problems of military detente and disarmament "has afforded an opportunity of preventing a new surge in the arms race, of embarking on a course of real disarmament and of preserving and multiplying the fruits of disarmament and peaceful cooperation."

But aggressive imperialist forces are pitted against the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. They are continuing the arms race, consolidating military blocs and planning to deploy on the European Continent hundreds of new medium-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles targeted against the territory of the USSR.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union insures that the country's armed forces have every facility they need in order to fill their responsible task of guarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and serving as a bulwark of world peace.

In insuring the country's security, the party and government and all our people pay unremitting attention to increasing the combat might of the army and navy.

The Strategic Rocket Forces were created on the basis of the rapid development of missile technology. This was announced at a USSR Supreme Soviet session in January 1960. The strategic Rocket Forces maintain a state of constant readiness. They perform their combat duty continuously. This readiness has been forced on us, but is a necessary measure for containing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and its accomplices.

The missile and artillery troops, like all Soviet servicemen, are fully aware that the powerful weapons entrusted to them by the Soviet people are not a means of aggression. They have been put in the service of defending the interests of our motherland and the interests of the socialist community countries and the whole of progressive mankind.

Gorchakov Article

LD051613 Moscow KRASNAYA AVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate: "Loyal Sons of the Fatherland"]

[Excerpts] For 34 years now the Soviet people have been living and working in peace. During that time the Soviet state's economic and defense might and its international prestige have increased immeasurably. The plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan are being consistently implemented. Socialist competition to increase production efficiency and improve work quality is becoming increasingly widespread. A remarkable new achievement of the Soviet people was the longest-ever manned space flight--175 days.

Following Lenin's course, our party and government are resolutely and consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and waging a truly titanic struggle for the relaxation of international tension. The peace-loving public and the leaders of many states have endorsed the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II)as an enormously important act and advocate that it be validated with all speed. The Soviet initiatives put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Berlin celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR were a fundamentally new step toward the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security.

But the forces of war and aggression oppose the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. NATO figures are trying to wreck the process of the relaxation of tension and are continuing the arms race. They have ominous plans for deploying in West Europe new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons targeted against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact. The Beijing leaders' hegemonist policy is aligning itself with the intrigues of imperialist reaction.

The actions of aggressive imperialist circles naturally demand a high level of vigilance and a state of constant combat readiness on the part of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Strategic Rocket Forces resolve crucial tasks in the country's defense system. The missile troops are constantly aware of the party's and the government's unremitting attention and concern. The Rocket Forces are equipped with everything they need to successfully fulfill their sacred duty of reliably defending the socialist fatherland and maintain a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. They have missile complexes which are highly reliable and effective when used in combat.

Performing combat duty is a feature of the Strategic Rocket Forces life and work. In doing so they are fulfilling a particularly important combat task. This duty is characterized by high level of readiness of equipment and arms and of personnel combat proficiency and moral-political and psychological tempering.

As a rule it is young men with higher and secondary education who join missile and artillery units and subunits. They enter an army environment where the active outlook on life of all members of the collective, good organization, self-discipline and comradely mutual aid are most graphically manifested.

The party's Leninist leadership and close unity with the people is the inexhaustible source of the Soviet Armed Forces' might. In the united formation of Soviet servicemen and together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, the missile and artillery troops are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty of defending the socialist motherland's sacred borders and the historic gains of socialism and communism.

YEPISHEV ATTENDS MOSCOW MEETING MARKING TANK TROOPS JUBILEE

LD050759 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting, devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Tank Troops took place at the M. V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 22 November.

Maj Gen B. Z. Burkin, deputy chief of Tank Troops for political affairs, opened the meeting.

Col Gen Yu. M. Potapov, chief of Tank Troops, delivered a report devoted to the important date.

Col Gen M. G. Khomulo, deputy commander in chief of Ground Forces for combat training, read out a greetings message from the Ground Forces Military Council.

L. A. Voronin, first deputy minister of the defense industry; Marshal of Tank Troops O. A. Losik, chief of the Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy for Tank Troops; Col Gen of Tank Troops (Retd) M. D. Solomatin; and Snr Lt V. A. Chaplygin, commander of a Guards tank company, also addressed the meeting.

Army Gen A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Army Gen S. P. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, were present at the meeting.

With great enthusiasm the meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TOLUBKO ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON BREZHNEV BOOK

LD051257 Moscow KRASNAYA AVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent report: "Science and Practice Conference"]

[Text] A science and practice conference on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's book "Guarding Peace and Socialism" has been held at the main headquarters and directorates of the commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces. [paragraph continues]

The reports by Army General V. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and Col Gen P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate, and the speeches by conference participants noted the tremendous theoretical and practical significance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book, which further develops Lenin's teachings on defending the socialist fatherland, fundamental questions of Soviet military doctrine and basic principles of party leadership of the Soviet Armed Forces and outlines ways to increase their role as a school of ideological-political, labor and moral education of young people. The conference profoundly and comprehensively analyzed the activity of commanders, staffs, political organs and party organizations in insuring the high combat readiness of the Rocket Forces' units and subunits.

PAVLOVSKIY ADDRESSES MEETING ON WORK WITH LETTERS

LD050925 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 November 1979 carries on page 2 a 300-word "our correspondent" report entitled "To Improve Work with Letters" on a meeting of the Ground Forces Military Council to examine the Kiev Military District's fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Ministry of Defense injunctions on further improving work with letters and consultative work. The discussion was reportedly summed up by Army Gen I. Pavlovskiy, Ground Forces commander in chief and USSR deputy minister of defense.

SOKOLOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON OFFICER TRAINING

LD050859 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Capt D. Korolev report: "Improving Work with Military Cadres"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of leading members of personnel organs and military-educational institutions of the Soviet Army and Navy has taken place. Its participants discussed reports by Army Gen I. Skhadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Col Gen V. Makarov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions; and Adm A. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The meeting participants focused special attention on determining the paths for further improving professional training and strengthening political, military and moral education of commissioned personnel in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Developing Higher Education and Raising the Quality of Specialists' Training."

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, addressed the meeting.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK ARTILLERY DISPLAY--Today our country is honoring the glorious Soviet artillerymen and missile forces. Troops of the Red Banner Far East Military District have also marked their professional holiday with big successes in military and political training. Yesterday, on the eve of the holiday a display of modern combat materiel was organized on the banks of the Amur River in the Lenin Stadium area for people of Khabarovsk city. They became familiar with examples of rocket-launching and conventional [stvolnaya] artillery and optical instruments and watched a demonstration of mortar and howitzer batteries. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW]